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THE SOUTH AS IT IS.

Historic Ground Between Washington and Richmond.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Condition of Business and the People in Alabama.

Huntsville and What Our Correspondent Saw There.

Progress of General Fisk on His Tour of Inspection.

Cotton In Alabama But No Way to Get to Market.

Notes of Travel—From Washington to Richmond—Historic Ground—Reminiscences.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,
RICHMOND, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1865.

Hotels always present a puzzling lesson to the student of human nature; but the Spotswood goes ahead of all that I have seen yet. The great question is as to who your neighbor is. Is he "reb" or "yank?" According to the liking of the student aforesaid the question may be varied in expression; but it finally resolves itself as above. Loyal or traitorous. Here is a seedy looking man at my elbow. By his shoes, his old slouch hat, his gray clothing, I know that he has been a "confed;" but there is another, as well dressed as any you can meet on Broadway. What is he? People may say as much as they please that they can distinguish a Southerner from a Northerner; but I cannot admit it. A tall, lean, lank, hollow-cheeked, cadaverous, yellow-complected man may be set down as a North Carolinian. If you bet on it you will win nine times out of ten; but there are "tar-heels" who will deceive you. The war has changed the physiognomy of this section slightly, but there is enough of the American citizen left in every face to make a guess as to his nativity rather doubtful. The feminine portion of the Southern community, particularly those who have lived in close proximity to the lines, exhibit more marked change than the males. There is a decided look in the eye, and the chin seems more firmly set, both of which peculiarities have probably been occasioned by mental excitement or anxiety. With the exception of the pampered contractors and office-holders, the Southern people have been improved physically by the war. They have undoubtedly endured more hardships (how are you blockade?) than our soldiers, and, having become accustomed to privations, they are correspondingly toughened and hardened. It is not an unusual thing to see a workman in the South, after having completed his day's labor, coil upon his bench, or on the ground, for his night's rest. Necessity, *i. e.*, the lack of greenbacks, is often the cause of this; but the indifference exhibited on such occasions is nevertheless remarkable.

To be a traveler now-a-days is to be a victim of imposition. From New-York City—the headquarters of everything iniquitous and good—to Richmond—the other quarters of the same antithetical principle—the impositions are fearful. Jump into a carriage at the door of the St. Nicholas to go to the Cortlandt-street ferry. On your arrival, an aristocratic jehu, without the suavity which makes being victimized pleasant, gruffly demands seventy-five cents as his fare for carrying you half a mile. Get into a sleeping car and hide your patent-leather boots as carefully as you will, a porter will demand a quarter of you for oiling them. Arrive at Washington—when turn around, no matter how carefully, and it will cost you a fabulous sum. Swindling, Jeremy Diddling, &c., reached their top notches during the war, and hav'nt fallen a peg since its close. Two dollars and a half for a hack from any part of Washington to the Potomac boats is a fair specimen of the moderate demands of drivers there, and often leaving that delectable conglomeration of all that is out rageous, if you go southerly, you must add fully fifty per cent. Seventy-five cents for a whisky sock-tail! Think of it, and before you venture on a journey, fortify yourself accordingly with our respected Secretaries' representatives of the nation's ability to pay.

From Washington to Aquia Creek is a pleasant trip, if you have the fortune to get aboard a pleasant boat, have pleasant weather and other pleasant concomitants. The most striking feature of the occasion is the passing of Mount Vernon. There are always a number of rebels on board, but from the first stroke of the ship's bell, as it passes the sacred spot, until the last vestige of the vernal hill disappears behind the bend in the river, both loyalists and secessionists stand against or lean over the railing on the Virginia side, and gaze with awe and admiration at the last resting-place of the father of our country. Truly the memory of WASHINGTON is a connecting link which unsensibly draws Americans together. All pay homage to his dust, and all alike respect him for his virtues and greatness.

Aquia Creek is one of the historical spots of the Old Dominion. Passing from the possession of the rebel troops into that of our army, it became an important base for MCDOWELL; and when MCCLELLAN brought his army up from the Peninsula, a portion of it was landed there to aid POPE. BURNSIDE and HOOKER used it next. At times I have seen large three-story frame buildings, eating houses, sutlers' and supply stores, quartermaster's warehouses, mountains of long forage, and other essentials of the presence of the army there. And again I have seen, as now, the charred and blackened ruins of the piers, and a grave-like stillness pervading the entire vicinity. The Richmond, Fredericksburgh & Potomac Railroad Company have laid a rough flooring of planks on the half destroyed piers, and on the arrival of the boats there a passenger coach and a baggage car, with the engine "wrong end to," are run out to the landing, and the freight, &c., taken aboard.

From the creek to Fredericksburgh the view is varied. The dense green undergrowth peculiar to old camping grounds, speaks so plainly of the struggle from which we have just emerged, that one cannot help giving way to thoughts of the war and the dark hours of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, so nearly connected with these localities. Here BURNSIDE and HOOKER rose and fell as commanders of the grand Army of the Potomac. Twice our army started from its camps around Stafford Court House and Falmouth, and twice it returned defeated and discomfited, only to show its greater glory in recuperating for and accomplishing the great victories of the Pennsylvania and Maryland campaigns, Brooks' Station, Potomac Run, Stoneman's Switch, Stafford Court House, Falmouth and opposite Fredericksburgh. How many messages of love, life and death have thrilled the hearts in the homes of our soldiers, contained in letters dated at these places. Here our great LINCOLN reviewed the troops before they marched to Gettysburgh, and here the army spent the "gay Spring under HOOKER," with the festive dances and sociables at his headquarters, in which the gay belles of the capital often participated. MCDOWELL started from here to reinforce MCCLELLAN, when Stonewall JACKSON ordered him back by driving BANKS down the valley. POPE started from here for Cedar Mountain in his circuitous advance on Richmond. BURNSIDE'S "mud march," in February, 1863, and thousands of other equally important incidents in the history of the rebellion, force themselves into the mind of the traveler on this route.

Fredericksburgh! Marked, scarred and half ruined, proud, haughty, but now humbled and humiliated! Nowhere else in the dominion of the late usurpation does the effects of the war show themselves more distinctly, or teach a plainer lesson. Once this city was called the most finished, cultivated and aristocratic in Virginia, and there is every indication that it merited such a reputation. The houses, though now bearing evidence of the sharp practice of the national artillery, also indicate good taste in architecture and a love of ease and comfort on the part of their owners. A first-class country dinner, always to be obtained here, shows that some one has been able to make crops this year, notwithstanding all the disturbances that have so nearly ruined this section. Mange's Heights, where SEDGWICK and his brave old Sixth Corps did so nobly, looks now as peaceful and quiet as an ordinary landscape, and save the crooked line of yellow earth on the brows of the hills, there is nothing to show the distant observer that they have trembled 'neath the tramp of charging columns. The broad level plains below the city, where BURNSIDE made his bloody attempt on LEE'S impregnable lines, and where REYNOLDS, with the old First Corps, made their successful crossing and diversion; where HOOKER went up the river to Chancellorsville; are as green, and the grass waves in the sunlight, as though they had never been stained by the blood of patriots.

From Fredericksburgh to Richmond the same undergrowth appears, but at intervals there is a long reach of grassy plain which resembles the wild and almost boundless prairies of Illinois and Wisconsin. The Mat, La, Po, and Ni Rivers, Guinnea's Station, Bowling-Green, Spottsylvania Court-House, and other familiar names and places associated with the deflected Summer line of GRANT'S campaign, strike you as you pass. The North Annie, where WARREN crossed with the Fifth Corps on the 23d of May, '64, and from which point the last flank movement up to the crossing of the Chickahominy and the James was made, and Hanover Junction to which place GRANT and LEE raced from Spottsylvania, are paraded like a panorama.

At last Richmond itself is reached, and the confusion of energetic contrabands, the squabble to secure your own property in the shape of valises and trunks, knocks your reflections endways. On my arrival I overheard the following conversation, which is worthy of record.

First pretty girl:—"Oh! Jule, there goes your Gus."

Second pretty girl:—"Oh the darling! I'd give the world to see him in our Confederate uniform again."

I also heard and observed the following:

Bright Freedman striving to make a balky horse go, is addressed by ex-Confederate soldier:—"Why dont you whip him? I can lick him into it."

Freedman:—"Go way dar. Y'use been trin' to lick somethin' dese fo' yea's and couldn't do it."

Everybody has written about Richmond, so I won't attempt it. E. P. B.

The Anticipated Mass Meeting—Horse Stealers and their Captors—The Tenth Connecticut Returning Home—Great Progress in the Building Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Aug. 26.

In a short dispatch I sent to the TIMES bureau at Washington, I alluded to the postponement of a mass meeting. The idea of the meeting originated with some of the leading members of the press, who were anxious to tender President JOHNSON an invitation to pay Richmond a visit. It was then considered advisable to invite the coöperation of leading civilians and this being accomplished it was resolved to call a mass meeting of the *citizens generally*, to be held on the capitol square, and to offer such resolutions as would elicit their honest opinions on the absorbing questions of the day.

The meeting will be held on Tuesday next at 5 P. M., and from the character of the parties most actively engaged in it, and the importance of the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting, involving, as they assuredly will, the future political status of this people, is attracting great and deserved attention.

Horse stealing has become of such frequent occurrence of late, that the military authorities determined upon taking the matter in hand and attempt to check it. On Thursday night, from certain information received, a squadron of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. OAKES, went in pursuit and succeeded, after an exciting chase, which lasted during the whole night, in capturing and bringing safely into camp seven thieves and nine horses.

On Friday night they started again and captured two thieves and four horses which they also brought back with them.

Nearly all these thieves have been recognized as old offenders who for a considerable time past have been horse stealing with impunity, and their capture reflects the highest credit upon Lieut. OAKES and the men under his command, and entitles them to the thanks of the entire horse-owning public in this neighborhood.

The Tenth Connecticut having been mustered out, were, as a mark of honor, escorted to Rockets by the superb band and four companies of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts.

The builders and carpenters must be enjoying a rich harvest in Richmond at the present time. Any person who visited this place soon after our occupation, and were to ride now from Rocketts to the Spotswood, would scarcely recognize it again. Huge piles of charred bricks have been removed, and warehouses, many of them of a most substantial character, are in progress of construction. Large hotels have been repainted, embellished and refurnished with every requirement for the luxury and comfort of the traveling public, and others are in process of construction.

The foundation stone of a National Bank was laid the other day with appropriate ceremonies, and other similar institutions are in contemplation. There is on all sides evidence of a large outlay of capital, affording employment to laborers and mechanics of various trades; and scarcely consistent with the assertions one so often reads, north of the Potomac, that the bulk of the people here are only traitors in disguise, and the oath of allegiance they have taken an empty sham.

In Alabama—First Impressions of Huntsville—Spring Water to Boast of—A Pretty Little Town—Citizens known to Fame—Huntsville Bell Battery—Churches and Preachers—A Teacher Turned Guerrilla.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 22.

On returning from Chattanooga to Nashville, I took the road that branches off at Stevenson, and running through northern Alabama, carries one through Huntsville, Decatur, Athens, Pulaski and Franklin, places which the rebellion has made familiar. At Huntsville, I tarried a couple of days, having heard so good an account of its attractions, as to feel desirous to see it. It is situated about ten miles from the Tennessee River, in the midst of a fertile and beautiful region, 100 miles from Chattanooga, and 140 from Nashville.

Our first impressions of the town were decidedly agreeable. The contrast between it and Chattanooga, and indeed the whole war-ravaged region, reaching to Atlanta, is most marked and striking. For a dozen miles before reaching Huntsville, one enjoys the transition from a rough and mountainous district, to a broad, level tract of apparently fine agricultural capabilities. Corn and cotton fields began to abound, and the broad acres covered by these crops, stretching away from each side of the road, wore a very pleasant and promising look. Less than half the country around, however, was under cultivation. The rest was weed-grown and unsightly, seeming to proclaim a lack of laborers, or a lack of means to employ them, or a condition too unsettled as yet, to warrent much enterprise or effort to occupy all the soil with fruits, which might fall a pray to the lawless and rapacious.

Leaving the cars at the station, I found a few rods off the Huntsville Hotel, in charge now and for about two years of Messrs. KELLOGG and NEWMAN, formerly of Louisville, Ky. It is a large, square, brick building of three stories, with porticoes and verandahs, giving it an attractive air to the traveler, curiously scanning it to see what promise of good accommodation it holds out. Its exterior did not belie it. All its arrangements and appurtenances were excellent. Spacious and well-furnished parlors, dining-room commodious, with a table well provided and well served, sleeping apartments large and airy, with scrupulously clean beds and *without* bedbugs, which latter I had from frequent experience began to look upon as an "institution," as thoroughly wedded to the Southern (hotel) soil as the "peculiar institution" itself was wont to be, though, perhaps, not quite so sedulously cherished. Not a musquito either was present, to ruffle the placidity of the tired traveler's repose—altogether conspiring to make the sense of enjoyment rapturous. Add to this a luxurious bath, furnished from an unfailing spring of purest, sweetest water, gushing forth from the rocks close by the hotel, and I have said all that need be said in praise of a house, whose peer south of the Ohio, since the Galt House was burned, I have not found.

The spring I have alluded to well deserves a word of special notice. It is one of a cluster of springs of equally delicious water flowing in the vicinity. This particular one supplies the whole town. A steam apparatus, near where the stream issues from the rock, is constantly at work, forcing the water into hydrants, from which the people draw their daily supplies, and without stint. Below the rocks, the water flows away in a running stream of considerable width, at which the cattle of the town quench their thirst, and teams crossing pause for refreshment in the midst of the cooling waters. Such water, and so prodigally supplied to a town, is one of the most precious gifts of God.

Huntsville had only a population of between 4,000 and 5,000 before the rebellion. It has rather dwindled than grown since then, with but slight prospect of immediate increase. The town is a very pretty one, located upon rolling ground, which overlooks a fine expanse of picturesque country, to which meadows, cultivated fields, woods and high hills in the back ground give pleasing variety. The streets are wide and clean, and densely fringed with fine trees, evergreen and others. The houses betoken taste and refinement, and not a few, as well on the outskirts as within the town, are spacious and elegant. The Court-house occupies the centre of the place, and is a substantial and rather comely old edifice in the Grecian style, with porticoes fronting toward the east and west, each adorned with six large and ornamented columns. The grounds, fenced in with iron railing, are covered with trees. Business houses line the sides of the square, though the business of the town is on a small scale, and of the retail sort altogether. Huntsville, in fact, never made pretensions to much business, being rather noted as the quiet and pleasant home of people who made pretensions to wealth, culture and high social position.

JEREMIAH CLEMENS, formerly United States Senator had his home, here, whence a few months ago he passed away from the mortal stage, on which he had once been a somewhat prominent actor. He had the reputation of being a Union man, and with no sympathy in the disorganizing sentiments of the secessionists. CLEMENT C. CLAY, also in the United States Senate formerly lived here, and perhaps, from his Fortress Monroe seclusion looks back with bitter memories to this sweet home of his happier days. His father, Governor CLAY, still lives in the pleasant old mansion that has long sheltered him, and having remained perfectly quiet during all the troubles that rebellion engendered, has not been molested in his home, and doubtless will not be while his declining years are running out. POPE WALKER, also lives here, and is now at home, having duly taken the oath of allegiance, and finding pardon from a lenient government. This man was in the rebel cabinet, when such hybrid body was first formed, and did what he could to rouse his section to resist and make successful battle against the legitimate authorities. In a speech from the Huntsville Court-house, just before the rebel madness fired on the nation's flag at Sumter, POPE WALKER scouted and ridiculed the idea that there was pluck enough in Yankeedom to attempt to restrain the secession furore by force, and heroically declared, that he would agree to wipe up with his single handkerchief all the blood that would flow from the South's assertion of independence. What a shrewd and sagacious seer he proved himself to be sure! And yet his sagacity was not a whit less enlightened than that of the most renowned leaders of his blood-provoking faction, while his argument for the enormous infatuation of flouting his country's flag, was quite as cogent as theirs. The bitter experience of four years has, no doubt, made him a wiser man.

From the cupola of the Court-house, the clock of the place sounds out, with its iron tongue, the hours as they pass. This monitory and utilitarian bell is the only one in town. From no steeple or tower rings out, now, the invitation that was wont to gather the Sabbath worshippers. The Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, in their enthusiastic devotion to the cause having its centre of operations at Richmond, took down their bells, sent them forward to Holly Springs, where a foundry was at work, sacrificed them to the needs of the Confederacy by making them over as a free gift to the government, to be melted down and molded into cannon. The donors stipulated only this, that when the guns were molded and ready for use, they should receive the name of "The Bell Battery of Huntsville," as pointing to their origin and history. The work was in due time completed. The handsome guns were suitably mounted, and eager to thunder terror and death through the ranks of the hated foe. But just at this juncture a Yankee force made a sudden raid upon the locality, and among its trophies was this Bell Battery, seized before it had fired a single round to attest the rare value of the materials composing it. This was the unkindest cut of all, and shows, what the war has shown over and over again, that the greatness of a patriotic sacrifice is by no means the measure of its success.

I went on the Sabbath to the Presbyterian church of Dr. Ross, hoping to hear a man who had taken a prominent part in the slavery discussions before the General Assembly in by-gone times. His church, a large and handsome brick edifice, with a tall, graceful spire rising from a tower on one corner of the building, was closed for the day, the Doctor being absent from the town. It was a disappointment, as I had looked for something more than ordinary from a man who is understood to unite force to eccentricity. The Episcopal church, a very tasteful and beautiful structure, of the Gothic order, stood near, and with open door invited us in. Entering and waiting upward of half an hour, it was announced that the rector, Rev. Mr. BANNISTER, having attended a funeral service that morning, would not officiate further. Proceeding thence to the Cumberland Presbyterian, we found this also closed. A Methodist Society, worshipping in the basement of an unfinished Baptist church, was all the chance left for a service that morning. The preacher was a rough-hewer, with a singular dearth of ideas. He misquoted the Scripture he attempted to quote, and bungled and boggled his business terribly. A label, in huge printed letters, was pasted on the back of each pew, "Gentlemen will please use spittoons;" an invitation, as it seemed, to commit an act which I was fain to think no gentleman at the North could commit during divine service. But tobacco-chewing, almost universal in this sunny region, respects neither time nor place. Even in the neatly carpeted and elaborately decorated Episcopal Church, I noticed each pew adorned with a huge earthen spittoon. As to the loyalty of the preachers here, it is just about as it was during all the rebellion. Mr. BANNISTER offers no prayers for the President of the United States, nor for those in authority, on the ground that Bishop WILMER, of the diocese of Alabama, has directed none to be offered so long as the government continues to hold the State by the military. When the military is withdrawn their practice may conform to former usage, but not till then. Such is the defiant attitude, taken by an influential church, whose ministers, instead of arraying themselves among the true peacemakers, and using their power to promote good will and harmony, seem to find pleasure in perpetuating discord, and fanning the embers of strife.

The female seminary here was under the care of a Mr. WILSON, a Methodist minister, who may have been a good teacher, but was certainly a bad rebel. When Gen. MITCHELL took Huntsville in 1862, this man flouted the national authority by flaunting the rebel flag from the roof of his school. He was arrested, but afterward, on promise of good behavior, released. Again, for some similar offence, he was arrested, when he told the officers who held him that the next time they found him they would find him armed and ready to battle for his rights. When released, he joined a band of guerrillas, but was captured not long after by some scouting Union parties and delivered up. This time he was sent to a Northern prison, where he remained eighteen months, and is now back, under the amnesty, of course, and laboring hard to get possession of his seminary, now occupied as a hospital, and containing some one hundred and eighty-five patients. He will probably succeed after a time. But what kind of a nursery of loyal citizens will his school be likely to prove? The church and the school will not, I am afraid, unless different counsels guide them, much help at present to smooth down and remove existing asperities.

The Freedmen's Bureau is doing a quiet and efficient work. An office is located here, under charge of Chaplain S. M. GOODFELLOW, formerly connected with a hospital at Nashville. He has heavy work upon his hands, and seems to perform it vigorously and well. There is no end to the claims, grievances, demands, petitions, which are continually urged, and which require patience, skill and sagacity to investigate and decide upon. The office is the chief champion of the freedmen suffering from injustice and petty tyranny. Even with its aid, his prospects are anything but bright in many districts. Without its aid, he would suffer untold miseries from irresponsible ruffians, hating him for the freedom he rejoices in, and ready to inflict upon him, if only safe from the clutches of the law, the most abominable cruelties.

C. V. S.

Traveling Facilities in Alabama—The Cotton Crop—The Negroes—Wilson's Raid.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SELMA, Ala., Sunday, Aug. 13, 1865.

Let no one who is in haste attempt to pass through this country, for if he does he will soon discover the truth of the proverb, which says: "The farthest way round is the surest way home." Where one is fortunate enough to find a railroad in operation, the cars only run by daylight, while those nondescript vehicles called "hacks" in this country travel only by night. The delapidated condition of the tracks and rolling stock is the reason why the cars run only by daylight, the extreme heat caused by the drought the reason why stages run only at night. For two months, I am told, there has been no rain through a strip of country comprising the central portions of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The late crops of corn are almost ruined by the drought, and what little cotton there was planted will not yield more than half a crop. The dust is terrible, and the heat such that not even the much enduring mule can travel steadily during the middle of the day. Unless the corn crop is better in the country lying back from the routes of travel than where I have seen it, there must be a scarcity of food the coming winter.

But the all-absorbing subject here is cotton. "Cotton on the brain" is the prevailing malady. In coming from Columbus, Ga., to Montgomery by a route southward of that taken by WILSON on his raid, I saw the first old cotton stored away in gin-houses, corn-cribs and other outbuildings. The amount thus hidden is considerable, but does not in my opinion approximate anywhere near an average crop. There has been no cotton planted in this country since 1861. The law against planting cotton was most rigidly enforced by the authorities, and above all by public opinion. On this point the testimony is unanimous. Had I the time or you the space to spare, columns might be filled with accounts of the persecutions suffered by those who dared to plant even for their own use, or for the purpose of saving seed until better times should come. As may be supposed, the cotton coming out is most of it in a wretched condition. Nearly all of it has to be rebaled before it can be got to market, and in any event the loss in weight will be great and the expenses heavy. A great deal of the cotton was ginned early in the war for convenience of stowing, payment of taxes, &c. By being deprived for so long a time of the oil from the seed, the cotton has a bleached appearance, and the strength of the fibre will be found to have been seriously impaired. From necessity, most of the planters are bringing out their cotton as fast as their limited means of transportation will allow; but in cases where their immediate wants are not pressing, they are very unwilling to part with it. There are two principal reasons for this: One is, they expect to get higher prices before Christmas; and the other is, their distrust of a paper currency. Their experience of the worthlessness of Confederate money has been too recent and too severe to be soon forgotten, and they look upon their cotton as the only thing which will bring them gold. The hoarding of gold and silver is universal here, and unless confidence is soon restored, Wall-street will feel its effects. In all the country through which I have passed, the cotton planted this year will not be enough for seed, and I doubt if a full crop could be planted unless seed were brought from other localities.

Next to cotton, the question of most importance is, What is to be done with the negro? The more I see of the condition of things here, the more I am puzzled to find an answer satisfactory to myself. If the change that must take place mentally and morally was only to be wrought upon the negro the difficulty would be half overcome. Notwithstanding the fact that for years preceding the war the public prints and public speeches of the South resounded with assertions of the happiness of the negro, his industry and his entire devotion to the interests of his master, all argument is met with the sullen assertion that "the negro will not work unless compelled to do so," and apparently they are determined that nothing shall convince them to the contrary. To this general rule I am happy to say there are some honorable exceptions among Southern men themselves. All honor and encouragement to such men who amid almost universal derision and scorn are thus earnestly and honestly seeking to solve the question of so much importance to our whole country.

I do not think the earful destruction caused by WILSON'S raid through this country has been really understood at the North, or the influence it had upon the final closing of the war. To destroy the resources of an enemy is one of the stern necessities of war, but there is a darker shade to this picture. In a former communication I spoke of the treatment of unarmed and defenceless people by troops of WILSON'S command. But the halt has never been and never will be told. The outrages, robberies and murders committed are almost incredible, and demand the severest scrutiny and punishment of the guilty parties by the military authorities. To pass over such crimes unnoticed would be a public disgrace.

One great want of the South now is the speedy reopening of her great routes of travel and traffic. Until that is done, the enormous expenses of transportation must prevent the general resumption of trade. Conscience seems to have fled the country. Hotels charge New-York prices, and language cannot describe their condition and accommodations. Thirty-five dollars per bale is being paid for transportation of cotton from this point to Mobile by river, and higher prices have been demanded. The proprietors of a hack asked $100 this morning for carrying four persons fifty miles. TRAVELER.

Condition of the Country Between Selma and Meridian—Amount of Cotton—Difficulties in the Way of a Market.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Friday, Aug. 18, 1865.

In coming west from Selma, Alabama, to Meridian in this State, the traveler crosses a narrow strip of country comparatively unvisited by either army during the war. This strip of country lies on either side of the State line, though mostly in Alabama, and embraces some of the finest cotton lands of the State. Now, but very little cotton is to be seen, and all these acres are covered with corn; but it will all be needed before another crop. The corn seems to have been planted early, and thus escaped much injury from the drought, but for lack of the labor necessary for securing it the fodder of of it is much destroyed. At the closing of the war there was a good deal of cotton in this country, but it is being hauled out and forwarded to market, as fast as dilapidated railroads and low rivers will allow. The fearful effects of war upon the morals of a people are fully illustrated here. Cotton stealing is a regular business here, and judging from common reports, the majority of the community, high and low, rich and poor, black and white, are engaged in it. No one who owns cotton dare leave it for an hour, but must stand guard over it, or hire some one to do so, day and night, pistol in hand, and defend it at the peril of his life. If all reports are true, government officials are not altogether blameless in this matter, but by trumped up claims and a great deal of false swearing, throw many obstacles in the way of really honest owners getting their cotton to market. There are said to be persons here making money by perjury, swearing to anything and everything, for a consideration, while charges of bribery and corruption meet one at every turn. From Meridian to this point the line of the railroad was followed by SHERMAN in his famous march across the State and back again. The country is much of it poor, and rendered doubly so by the march of armies. But little old cotton is to be seen at the stations, and none worth mentioning has been planted. As I passed through Jackson, the convention called by Provisional Gov. SHARKEY was in session, but no business had yet been transacted. Rumor stated that a petition signed by upwards of four hundred ladies had been presented, praying the convention to take some action regarding the treatment of JEFF DAVIS by the Federal authorities. If this be true, I am satisfied the feeling is not shared by the men. During my entire trip I have not heard one word of sympathy for him, but on the contrary, the feeling that he is being justly punished for his ambition, obstinacy and pride. To him are attributed all the misfortunes of the country and the failure of the South to gain her independence. With equal truth might DAVIS say in the language of the Mingo chief, "Who is there left to mourn for Davis? Not one." There seems to be but little cotton at this point, and little coming in, and trade is reported dull. Prices range from 30 to 34c. for middling and better grades. Yours, &c., TRAVELER.

Tour of Gen. Fisk—Important Developments—Refugees vs. Freedmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 19, 1865.

Facts and figures have been developed thus far in this tour of inspection, which will at least set at bay the calumny of many Copperhead presses. I have seen time and again the assertion in their papers that the "nigger" could get the protection and support of the General Government, to the exclusion of white people. These statements, of course, were made to increase the prejudice of their readers to the colored people and also to the administration. But a visit to the military posts throughout the South, especially within the immediate control of the Freedmen's Bureau, will, by the most stubborn statistics, refute the Copperhead statements, and place their Southern friends in no enviable light. The Freedmen's Bureau has also charge of the refugees, that unnumbered but very numerous class of gypsy-mendicants found roving throughout the whole country, from Maine to Texas. Recently I was in the depot of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railway, in the former city, and I was astounded at the constant crowds of "refugees." Hon. H. SCOTT, Superintendent of the line, stated to me that often there would be a sufficient number of them accumulated there in twenty-four hours to fill a passenger train. Families of from six to fifteen; a mother, followed by eight or twelve children, the eldest not over a dozen years of age; an old man or two, and sometimes a tall, gaunt, uncouth, ignorant and vicious-looking man of middle age, could be seen with a dozen bags or bundles of dirty "rubbage," faded calico, rags and homespun, wending their way to the *nearest* depot.

"Where are you going?" I would ask.

"To the transfertation office," would be the reply.

"But where then?" I would further ask.

"To the steam cars," they would remark.

And if you would interrogate them for a week, it would be a miracle if you succeeded in obtaining any correct information as to where their destination really was.

In Nashville, at the headquarters of Gen. FISK, two female refugees appeared before the proper officer for transportation. One of them exhibited proper proof of merit, and obtained the ticket. The other stated her case, but was refused. She was highly incensed at the outrage of a refusal. She said: "I've bin a refugeen longer'n that are woman, and I'm 'titled to it more'n she is. My husband's bin ded *four* years, and I've got eleven little children to support. Ef you uns don't want to gin me transfertation, go to hell with it." The General observed a three months old baby in her arms, and remembered that her husband had been dead four years. On this natural phenomenon he questioned her. She had a ready reply in explanation, stating that so many of them had to live in the same house, and *this was because of the war!*

These wretched and vicious white people have no conception of honesty. They bring their produce into Nashville for thirty or forty miles, on the train, and then go in rags and filth to headquarters for "transfertation" home as refugees. En route here a man was found at Murfreesboro who had sold his whisky saloon in Nashville for $1,600, then obtained transportation for himself, wife and seven children as a refugee. A crippled soldier of the Union would have been compelled to pay eight cents a mile for riding the same ride.

It is not, however, in transportation alone where the greatest evil exists. Hundreds of thousands of white people throughout the South are subsisting upon the daily rations of Uncle Sam, at an enormous expense. Rations are often issued to the women and children when they obtain transportation, inasmuch as they present themselves in a most destitute condition. A family of a dozen will start from Indianapolis, and be three months getting to Georgia, riding and subsisting at the government's expense. First they will claim Louisville as their home; thence to Lexington; thence back to Louisville; thence to some other place in Kentucky; and little by little they will work their way into Dixie. All this support furnished them being the charity of the government, not a great deal of proof of identification has been required. Wan and haggard women covered with rags and filth, with an infant at breast and a dozen greasy and dirty little "innocent prattlers" in train, would approach the bureau officers with piteous statements of suffering and rebel persecution, asking for government alms and aid. Without food or shelter, no time could be consumed in requiring proof of identity, as they would starve in the interim. And it would, perhaps, be impossible to establish any chain of facts showing their former abode or circumstances.

An examination into the statistics of the bureau at Chattanooga, developed the fact that the negro cannot equal the Anglo-Saxon in some things. There are

RECEIVING RATIONS AT CHATTANOOGA:

White people	904
"Niggers"	43
"Superiority" of whites	861

As "figures won't lie," here is

"Confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ"

that the black people are inferior to the whites; and hence the justice and correctness of the enunciation in the Dred Scott case that negroes "have no rights which white men are bound to respect." Let the croaking Copperheads consult these figures and "make a note on't."

CHATTANOOGA TO KNOXVILLE.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the special train was announced in readiness to proceed. Gen. LISTER, commandant at Greenville, East Tennessee, was added to our company; and a basket of most palatable champagne, a half-dozen "fricaseed" Spring chickens, melons, etc., constituted our commissary drawer of the traveling "bureau." We had proceeded but a score of miles when a telegram ordered a halt. Ahead were the wrecks of two collided trains. "Nobody hurt." But eight hours delay at the brevet-horse station of Ooltawah, where neither art or nature had combined to make attractiveness for a stranger, was not pleasant to contemplate, and less so to enjoy. We improved the tedious hours in part by gathering little facts showing the status of negro and white folks respectively.

An amusing incident occurred corroborating JEFF. THOMPSON'S statement about his friends in Missouri, applying the same principle to his friends in Tennessee. JEFF. said his Missouri friends would invariably have to get out their memoranda-book to see which oath they last took. But to the incident: Gov. BROWNLOW was accosted by an old man who recognized him, and a cordial invitation was extended the Governor to "go over and take a nip of brandy." The Governor declined, alleging that he did not indulge. "Well, Guvnor," said the old weather-cock, "You're gist in the place I've wanted you for twenty years. Every man who comes home now sets up a doggery and goes to sellin' licker. I want you, Guvnor, to make a law agin' sellin' ov it, and then we temperance folks kin hev peace." We laughed heartily at the old hypocrite's sudden apostacy from "pine-top" faith, and equally expert conversion to temperance. On political matters he was and always had been "Union!"—they are all in the same fix, except those who were in the rebel service.

At this town we met a regular old ebony Brigham Young. He has fifty-three living children, and enjoys the blissful felicity of a seventh spouse. Instances of this kind are not unusual down here, in this moral clime.

Late in the evening, the road having been cleared, we proceeded as far as Cleveland and "bivouacked" for the remainder of the night. Boseate dawn found us again under headway. Distant lowing of herds in the valleys of the distant mountains; a fertile country with abundant corn and other grains; broad and verdant meadows on the table lands; pleasant rural homes nestled down midst fruit, trees and evergreens, create a real picture of this loyal salubrious East Tennessee. At 2 o'clock P. M. we arrived at

KNOXVILLE,

From the classic connection of two facts with this town, it is certainly an important historic point. I refer to

1. The imprisonment here of so large a number of Union men "native and unto the manor born," and the cold-blooded murder of them day by day, by their captors.

2. The siege by LONGSTREET, defence by BURNSIDE, and severe sanguinary battles all around the city. Here stands the jail in which the present Governor of Tennessee was for nearly four months incarcerated; and the self-same gallows upon which so very many loyal, patriotic men expiated their crime of love of the government of their ancestry, yet stands a sad monument to the horror of the rebellion. Some of the scoundrels who were of the rebel court-martial which ordered the death punishment of these loyal East Tennesseeans, including DICK MCCAN, Col. LODDY, etc., are now in the jail where the Governor and other Union prisoners were. May they swing from the same gallows! Let the returning rebel beware of East Tennessee. Not three days ago one was shot at "first sight" on the streets of Knoxville. There are a thousand loyal men here who have registered an oath in heaven to put to death at first sight the rebel villains who were instrumental in their sufferings. These outraged patriots go quietly about nurturing their wrath. "Vengeance!" they swear, and that they will have. It has the wholesome effect to drive out of the community the incubus upon its prosperity. A prominent rebel asked $20,000 for a house the day before the last one was shot, but recently. The subsequent day he subsided $5,000. To "save his bacon," he will sell out cheaper, I trow, within a fortnight.

Knoxville is improving very much of late. A railway direct to Cincinnati, the one opened to the East, and then the influx of a new and permanent population will accelerate its growth. I met Mr. MAYNARD last evening. He converses hopefully of the country.

T.

From Charleston.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE INSTITUTION OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

From the Charleston Courier.

It gives us sincere pleasure to publish and call attention to the following communication from Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH, commanding this district. It makes a potent appeal in behalf of the Institution of the Sisters of Mercy, which is known to all citizens for the charities it has dispensed for so many years, and for the self-sacrificing and heroic labors of the ladies in the cause of Christianity, of humanity and of education. We trust that it will reach the notice of the liberal men of the North, and that we may soon chronicle its success in procuring the necessary funds for the establishment and rebuilding of the institution:

To the people of the North:

By the great fire at Charleston, S. C., the buildings of the Institution of our Lady of Mercy were much injured and some of them destroyed.

After that time, those remaining were so much damaged by shells, during the bombardment of the city, as almost to require rebuilding. The cost of rebuilding and repairing will be about thirty-eight thousand dollars. The ladies of the institution support themselves by educating children, and it is to enable them to carry on the school that such extensive buildings are required.

During the rebellion many of our officers and soldiers confined here as prisoners received from the kind sisters every attention within their power—this without distinction of creed. To their kind offices many are indebted for their preservation from death. Will the people of the North reward them for the care of our brave men by rebuilding and refitting the premises now uninhabitable? I invite all who have been the recipients of the humane attentions of the members of this institution, to act as agents, and assist in bringing its claims to the notice of our people. Northern papers are requested to notice this appeal. Any money collected can be remitted to the Archbishop of Baltimore, stating the purpose to which it is to be devoted. The Sisters of Mercy have sometimes been confounded with the Sisters of Charity. There are none of the latter order in Charleston. Lieut. J. V. KENDALL, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment, says, in the published account of his captivity: "The Sisters of Charity were alone allowed to continue their efforts in our behalf, and to their kindness many a Union prisoner owes his life." He refers to the "Sisters of Mercy," (mistaking the name of the order.) His is only one of many testimonials to the same effect. JNO. P. HATCH,

Brevet Major-General Commanding.

Headquarters Military District Charleston, Charleston, Aug. 21, 1865.

Letter From J. D. B. DeBow.

Mr. J. D. B. DEBOW has addressed the following letter in reference to his *Review*, to the Winnsboro *Tri-Weekly News*:

WINNSBORO, S. C., Monday, Aug. 14.

Editor News:

A statement has been copied from one of the Northern newspapers into several at the South, to the effect that I was about to resume the publication of my *Review* "upon the basis of free labor."

It is my wish and intention to resume the publication of the *Review* at some point which shall be regarded most eligible, if I can control the means and machinery to do so, and I very clearly perceive what should be the mission of the work.

Regarding the issues of the past as dead, about which a practical philosophy will not dispute, and those of the present as living and potential, it would be the part of the *Review* to accept the situation, and dedu

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in Chili Dull—Movements of the Rebels in Peru.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1865.

The Pacific Steam Navigation steamer *Bogota* arrived on the 4th instant. Her dates are Valparaiso, July 15, and Callao, 28th. Her cargo consists of the following, viz.:

For Southampton—23 packages merchandise, 262 cerroons bark. For Liverpool—501 bales wool, 1,066 bales cotton. For New-York—3 packages merchandise. For Central America—126 sacks flour, 6 packages. For Panama—120 sacks bran, 1,400 sacks flour, 120 sacks anis, 44 packages merchandise. For Tumaco —100 sacks flour. She brings also specie, 32 packages, value $59,897 12½.

CHILI.

Chili has been unusually dull during the period of which the dispatches received give information. The discussion with regard to article 5, of the constitution, which prohibits religious toleration, has continued and absorbs the greatest attention. The enlightened portion of the people seemed determined upon the repeal of the article, which is a blot upon the name of the republic. On the other hand the Conservative party, spurred on by the priestly element, are bent upon maintaining this religious intolerance. The government, which is itself liberally inclined, will probably be obliged to compromise the matter. The following is a bill presented by the Minister of Public Worship, and passed by the Senate,

ARTICLE 1. It is declared that by article 5, of the constitution, it is permitted to those who do not profess the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion, to practice their worship in edifices which are private property.

ART. 2. It is permitted to dissenters to establish private schools for the instruction of their children in the doctrines of their religion.

Business is not particularly active.

The importations during the last year are more than a million and a half less than during 1863, while the value of the exports is more than eight millions in advance of the exportations of the previous year.

PERU.

The position and strength of the contending parties in Peru remain unchanged, or nearly so. Slowly and steadily each is mustering its forces for the decisive battle. The condition of the Revolutionists has been bettered by the seizure of the new gunboat *Union*. The *Union*, on her way to Callao, touched at Valparaiso. While there, all the influence of the traitors to constitutional law and authority in Chili was brought to bear upon Capt. GRAW to induce him to proceed to Arica and hand his vessel over to the rebels. Gen. CASTILLO, Minister from Peru to Chili, with most shameful treachery, joined in the demand, bringing the weight of his official position upon the question. Capt. GRAW yielded to these demands and went to Arica. Gen. CASTILLO also has gone to Arica, where he assumes command of the revolutionary squadron. Such painful infidelity is a fitting counterpart to the disgraceful seizure of the *Amazonas* and murder of Admiral PANIZO. The rebel frigates *Amazonas* and *America* were at last accounts at Iquique. The intentions of the rebel chiefs in regard to a naval attack upon Callao are not known. In Callao a strict look-out was being kept up for their appearance. The rebels hold Pisco, the port adjacent to the Chinchas, and it was reported that they proposed to make it a port of entry for the guano ships, preventing by their navy all other vessels from loading. They have established such high rates for provisions at Pisco, in order to get funds, that the business of some American merchants is threatened. A boat's crew of 17 men with a launch from the *St. Marys*, under command of Lieut. ROLANDS, was dispatched from Callao on the evening of July 27, in tow of the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Payta*, with the probable intention of affording protection to Americans at Pisco.

The main rebel army under CANSECO is assembling in the valley of Janja. The Northern division, under Col. BALTA, of 2,000 men, was, at the latest hour, reported at the port of Huacho, the nearest to Callao, on the north.

On the 25th of June, Gen. CANSECO, in Ayachuco assumed command of all the revolutionary troops, and issued the following decree:

ACT 1. I assume the position, duties and obligations of the supreme power of the republic, until such time when the country, having become perfectly tranquilized, may proceed constitutionally to elect the proper person to direct the reins of government.

ACT 2. It is hereby declared that the first Vice-President JUAN ANTONIO PEZET, has been deprived of the supreme power by the will of the people unanimously expressed; and that all of the actions and proceedings emanating from him or his government since the 7th of March of the present year, are to be considered and held as null and void, being as they are the actions of a person who has usurped the position he occupies.

ACT 3. It is hereby declared that all persons in the employ of the republic, who through complicity or from disobedience to this decree continue to hold relations with the so-called government presided over by Gen. PEZET, are traitors to the country, responsible in the sight of the law, and disqualified from obtaining any employment whatever in the republic.

This decree is important, and foreshadows the policy of CANSECO's administration. Its sophistry is perfectly clear, and his declaration that PEZET is not constitutionally President is incorrect according to the constitution.

All the forces of the administration are in and around Lima. The armies number 11,000 well-equipped and well-generaled soldiers.

On the 20th of July President PEZET issued a stirring appeal to the soldiers and sailors. By this proclamation he places himself at the head of the army in the field. Many contend that by such a proclamation, according to the constitution, Vice-President CANSECO is really and virtually President. It seems that some such idea was entertained by members of the cabinet, and a disinclination to act in concord with it has caused a change of Cabinet Ministers. The cabinet now stands:

PEDRO JOSE CALDERON, Minister of Foreign Relations; JOSE J. LOAYZA, Minister of Interior; Col. CUBA, Minister of War; EVARISTO GOMEZ SANCHEZ, Minister of Government; MANUEL A. ZARATA, Minister of Justice.

The army is divided into five divisions, and everything placed in readiness for the approach of the revolutionists. The government is well supplied with money, and has a superior body of troops.

Its only fear is from the traitors at home. Surely this is an age of treason. All men who love law and order ought to band against it. The 28th, the day upon which the *Bogota* sailed, was the anniversary of the independence of Peru. National salutes were fired at sunrise and at 12 M., from the port and from the national ships in the harbor. The streets of Callao and Lima were gaily decorated, and fireworks and illuminations were in order for the evening.

D. JACINTO ALBISTUR, named by the cabinet at Madrid to represent Spain in Peru, arrived at Callao by the last steamer from the North. His public reception has not taken place.

ECUADOR.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Talca* arrived on the 2d inst., with dates from Guayaquil to the 25th ult. She brings $63,924 in specie, as follows:

For Europe, 32 packages, value	$58,469
For Panama, 9 packages, value	5,455
Total	$63,924

CARGO.—For Liverpool—293 bags cocoa, 1,013 bales bark, 3 cases samples, 67 bales cotton, 33 bales orchilla, 118 bales indigo. For the West Indies—38 bags cocoa, 7 packages hats. For Southampton—4 packages hats. For New-York—88 bags cocoa, 8 bales caucho. For Central America—32 packages merchandise. For Callao—61 bales tobacco. For Valparaiso—2 packages hats. For Panama—374 bags cocoa, 158 packages caucho, 4 packages hats, 235 bales tobacco, 608 bales bark, 6 packages merchandise, 5 packages sugar, 7 cases samples.

A decree of July 7 has been promulgated by the government for the removal of habitable floats or rafts from the banks of the river, near the city, with a few exceptions. The rafts in general have been denounced as the habitations of treason, conspiracy and contrabandage.

The Congress has been convoked for the 10th inst. by a decree of July 5.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Ecuadorian forces, Dn. GABRIEL GARCIA MORENO, has directed that all refugee persons implicated in the late occurrences of May 31 shall, on entering the republic without a "safe-conduct" passport, be seized and sent to the capital for trial.

A forced loan of $200,000 for the expenses of the late revolutionary movement, is being levied.

The property of the revolutionary party has been confiscated, and several of their farms were sold on the 24th of July.

On the 16th of July President MORENO resumed charge of his office at Quito. On his way to the city he ordered four prisoners that were taken at Bodegas to be shot. A fifth, whom he ordered to be executed the next day, was found to be innocent, and he sent back an order to forbid the execution. When the order reached Bodegas it was too late to save the man's life.

According to an official note dated Vinces, 30th June last, 220 infantry and cavalry under the rebel leaders LAYANA, MANJARRES and VASQUEZ, were defeated and routed at the farm of P. P. GARCIA MORENO, eight squares from that town, by a force of 30 men under Major BOZA, of the government army. At the sight of four of their party killed the remainder of the 220 men were seized with fear and fled. Major BOZA was killed fighting against five of his foes. At 4:30 P. M. of the 30th it was known that the defeated party was rallying, and aid was asked of the Governor of the province to go in pursuit and scatter them.

Further advices from Ecuador to the 29th ult. have been received. The correspondence between the British Vice-Consul (Mr. HARMAN,) the commander of the Spanish frigate *Blanca* and the government at Guayaquil, relative to the late seizure of the *Talca*, has been published. The government justified the measure on the strength of the law termed *Jus Augaræ*, which, according to the commentators on International Jurisprudence, permits the taking and use of any ship in port for the transportation of troops, &c., under great emergencies. It seems that at a reunion of the foreign Consuls at Guayaquil, at which the British Vice-Consul, who is also one of the agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, was present, the validity of the *Jus Augaræ* was admitted, and the Spanish commander, whose interference had been sought by Capt. CHAMBERS and Mr. HARMAN, submitted to the decision.

BOGOTA.

There is no news of importance from Bo-Bogota. The government has issued the following resolution relative to the postage on periodicals which are sent abroad, and the franking of those which enter the republic:

OFFICE OF INTERIOR AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS, }
BOGOTA, July 5, 1865. }

Periodicals sent by Carthagena and Santa Martha and those which enter by those places for the interior of the republic are charged with a postage of two-pence each one, in the last tariff on correspondence from Panama and Colon by the English packets, and it is also compulsory to prepay them. Besides, the English Agency assess all printed documents that are not periodicals as if they were letters. Therefore until a postal convention may be made with some government or navigation company for the purpose of facilitating the international circulation of printed matter.

It is resolved—1. That the National Post-offices shall frank the *Diario* and other official publications which are sent to the public Ministers and Consuls in the service of the republic abroad.

2. That for periodicals and other printed matter which are to be sent out of Columbia, the required postage shall be paid on putting them into the National Post-office, according to the said tariff, in order that the respective offices may frank them on delivery for their destination, at the agency of the English packets.

3. That for foreign periodicals and other printed matter directed to the interior of the country, the National Post-offices shall pay the required postages on receiving them from the English Agency, mentioning it on the respective way-bill, so as to collect it from the persons interested at the time of delivering them their periodicals or printed matter.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

THE KNIFE IN FIRST-AVENUE.

Mr. STEPHEN O'SULLIVAN preferred a complaint against FRANK HAVENSTRAUS, ANDREW DACHOTT and RANDOLPH WICKEY, for stabbing JAMES SULLIVAN in the head and body on Monday night, while near his liquor-store, at No. 129 First-avenue. The complainant, who is a brother of the injured man, was standing with his brother on a street corner, and the accused, it is alleged, approached and knocked them to the pavement, and then stabbed JAMES SULLIVAN, inflicting wounds that are supposed to be mortal. The three were apprehended by Capt. MOUNT and Patrolman COOK, of the Seventeenth Ward, and they were committed to await the result of O'SULLIVAN's injuries.

COUNTERFEITS—BUFFALO CITY BANK.

On Monday evening, JOHN O'DONNELL and HENRY SWIFT were apprehended by Policeman BRADY, of the Tenth Ward, for passing a counterfeit $5 note, purporting to have been uttered by the Buffalo City Bank. It appeared that the accused passed one of these spurious notes at JACOB LEOPOLD's store, at No. 99 Hester-street, and went immediately therefrom to Mrs. ELIZABETH STEIN's lager-bier saloon, and after drinking lager tendered another of the bills. Mrs. STEIN, not liking the appearance of the note, sent a boy with it to the nearest broker's office, and learned that it was worthless, and she rejected it; upon which O'DONNELL remarked that he had passed fifty like notes during the day in the neighborhood. The prisoners were committed for examination.

FREAK OF AN INEBRIATE.

On Monday evening PATRICK WALSH, of No. 662 Water-street, reached home very much so, and swore that he would set the house on fire. In pursuance of his design, he went to a stable, and took a bundle of straw into his kitchen, and there applied a match to it. The flames were extinguished by the neighbors, and WALSH was taken into custody by Policeman SIMPSON, of the Thirteenth Ward, and Justice MANSFIELD held the prisoner for examination by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ALLEGED RIOTER APPREHENDED.

Yesterday morning Policeman COUGHLIN, of the Eighteenth Ward, took MICHAEL DOLAN to court, and made affidavit that the prisoner was one of the gang of Mackerelville roughs who, on the night of the 25th instant, pursued and stoned several Eighteenth Ward Policemen who had arrested a rioter. In default of $500 bail, DOLAN was committed for trial.

BURGLARY.

Mr. FRANK PLATT, of No. 218 East Sixteenth-street, appeared against CHRISTOPHER BRAY, of No. 239 First-avenue, alleging that on or about the 15th instant the accused forced a lock from the iron gate to the basement of his dwelling, and stole $380 worth of wearing apparel. Information having been given Policemen HARRIS and VERMILYE, they sought BRAY, and found on his person a pair of pantaloons that had been stolen from the complainant. The prisoner was committed in default of $2,500 bail.

MACDUFF IN COURT.

Mrs. DORA P. RICHARDS, of No. 769 Broadway, made affidavit that on the 3d instant ISABELLA BENNETT, her domestic, stole her gold watch, and fled from the house. The accused, having been taken into custody by Officer LEWIS, of the Broadway police, said that she had pawned the watch at Uncle MACDUFF's shop, at No. 77 Bleecker-street. MACDUFF, having been taken to the court, said that he had purchased the watch and sold it to another watchmaker, and Justice LEDWITH informed him that he must find and restore it. The girl was committed in default of $500 bail.

TAKING CARE OF HIS EMPLOYER'S MONEY.

On the evening of the 22d inst. JOSEPH H. STANLEY, a colored liquor-dealer, fell into a drunken sleep in his place, at No. 27 Sullivan-street, and on waking missed his watch and $203 in money. Suspecting his clerk, GEORGE HENDERSON, also colored, he called in Policeman FENTON, of the Eighth Ward, and HENDERSON was arrested. The watch was found on his person. When taken to court he informed the magistrate that he had merely taken his employer's property for safe keeping, as he had frequently done when that person had indulged in deep potations.

ALLEGED ROBBERIES.

Mr. JAMES MASTERS, of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, made oath that on Monday night he accompanied WILLIAM MULLIGAN to a liquor-store near his dwelling and there drank with him until he had become so-so, when MULLIGAN stole his wallet, containing $160. The accused was committed for trial.... Mr. JOHN M. JONES, of the Far West, listened to a syren in Broadway, on Monday evening, and accompanied her to a house in Thompson-street, and there missed $250. He mentioned the fact to the girl, and she, pretending to have seen his wallet on the sidewalk, went out ostensibly to find it, and locked the door behind her. Subsequently Policeman MARTIN, of the Eighth Ward, released Mr. JONES and took the girl and a servant in the house into custody, and recovered $160. The prisoners, having been taken to Jefferson Market, rendered the names of ANN and HATTIE DUFFY, and were committed for trial in default of $1,600 bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

PETROLEA.

Mr. FREDERICK A. HOWE, of Meadville, Penn., appeared with counsel and about forty witnesses, and it was supposed that counsel would proceed against him on a charge of false pretence, in having sold, for $5,000, to Mr. NATHANIEL E. SHELDON, of this city, a tract of oil and timber land in Forest County, Penn., on which, it is alleged, there is neither oil nor timber; but at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which the hearing should have commenced, Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, counsel for Mr. SHELDON, informed Justice DOWLING that his client lay ill at Delhi, N. Y., and had sent the affidavits of his physician and others to convince the judge that he could not possibly attend; therefore Mr. SEDGWICK moved for postponement. Mr. JOHN VAN VOORHIS, Jr., of Rochester, counsel for Mr. HOWE, intimated that Mr. SHELDON would not, under any circumstances, appear against his client, and as he had twice traveled more than six hundred miles with forty witnesses, and had expended about $3,000 fruitlessly, thus far, in defending this suit, he opposed an adjournment. Justice DOWLING thought that Mr. SEDGWICK had made the motion in good faith, and he therefore postponed the hearing until the 26th of September, at 9 A. M., informing complainant's counsel that his client must not fail to appear at that time.

THEFT ON A TRAIN.

PATRICK CAHILL, of No. 122 West Twenty-fifth-street, a teamster in the employ of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was apprehended by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward, on complaint of Mr. JOHN A. STANNERS, of the Adams Express, alleging that CAHILL had stolen from a train, between Danbury and this city, his traveling-bag, containing $48. The lost valise was found in CAHILL's dwelling. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Pic-nic of the Irish Societies.

A grand pic-nic of the Irish societies of this city took place at Jones' Woods yesterday. All the societies were present, and during the middle of the day there were probably ten thousand persons on the ground, who amused themselves by dancing, scupping, promenading, and chasing each other among the trees until nightfall. Shortly after 3 o'clock Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN delivered an eloquent address, which was listened to with marked attention.

The object of the festival was to raise funds for the new and excellent institution known as the Catholic Protectory, which is destined to rescue thousands of the children of New-York from a career of degradation and vice. This Reformatory is under the superintendence of Dr. IVES, and the guardianship of the Catholic clergy of the metropolis. It has advanced rapidly since its formation, and the large amount derived from the celebration yesterday, will doubtless place it on a more secure and progressive basis.

THE DEATH OF HENRY G. WHEATON.

Proceedings in the Supreme Court—Remarks of Hon. Justice Sutherland, Ex-Judge Peabody and E. A. Doolittle, Esq.—Adjournment of the Courts.

The spacious room of the Supreme Court, Special Term and Chambers, was nearly filled on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. A portion of the audience was no doubt composed of lawyers, suitors, witnesses, &c., who had congregated there on matters of a purely business character. There were, nevertheless, many of the members of the legal profession present, who had been drawn thither in the hope that some action would be taken by the court in reference to the death of one of their number. All knew that their late associate, HENRY G. WHEATON, was no more, and all the older members of the bar especially, desired that some fitting tribute of respect should be paid by the highest State court, to the memory and worth of the deceased.

The court was opened in the usual manner at about 12 o'clock instead of 10, the ordinary hour. This delay, we were told, was in consequence of Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND having been detained by a serious collision on one of our numerous railroads, by which he was a passenger coming into town.

Soon after the Justice took his seat on the bench, Mr. E. A. DOOLITTLE, a well-known member of the bar of this city, in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks, announced the death of Mr. WHEATON. The speaker said that he, the deceased, had been an eminent member of the bar of Albany and New-York. In making a motion for the adjournment of the court out of respect to the memory of the deceased, Mr. DOOLITTLE spoke as follows:

If the Court please:

The mysterious dispensation of Providence which has so suddenly and unexpectedly taken from our midst our distinguished and beloved professional brother, HENRY G. WHEATON, has filled our hearts with sadness. For many years, while he was in the full flush and vigor of his mental powers, and at the heighth of his then brilliant professional career, it was my good fortune to be associated with him, during which time I learned to know him well. Few, if any, better understood his peculiar conformation of mind and distinguishing characteristics. Liberally educated, he was a fine classical scholar and a thorough student of history. He had great love for his profession, and throughout his distinguished career he evinced astonishing marks of intellectual power and keenness of perception. He had individuality of mind, and a disposition of peculiar intensity of feeling and purpose, as well as quickness of apprehension, and vigor of imagination and power of analysis. He was always diligent in the preparation and investigation of cases, and his industry in the trial of question of fact was without a precedent. He possessed uncommon powers for disentangling complicated, confused and obtuse points of evidence; and this, too, by the exercise of the most piercing and potent analysis. His profound knowledge of human nature, his apparently intuitive perception of the recondite and sympathetic emotions of the human heart, gave him great power and control over juries and popular assemblies. As an advocate, he had no superior, and it may well be doubted if he ever had his equal at the bar of Albany, where for some thirty years he stood in the very front rank of his profession. The late MARCUS T. REYNOLDS, than whom none was better qualified to judge, once remarked that he excelled any man he ever met in the examination of a witness; and the lamented NATHANIEL B. BLOUNT said to me, just before his death, that Mr. WHEATON was, in his opinion, the best criminal lawyer in the State of New-York, and so far as his knowledge extended, the first in the United States. His address to the jury was clear, forcible, convincing, and truly eloquent. In political life he was earnest, straightforward and sincere in his convictions; exerting for many years a powerful influence in the party to which he was attached. Had he courted it, the highest political position was within his reach. In private life he was the kindest and most indulgent of parents, warm, confiding and sincere in his friendships, courteous, dignified and gentlemanly in his deportment. His sudden death has touched the mystic chords of memory and called up a host of associations and cherished reminiscences connected with his eventful life, darkened near its close by pecuniary misfortunes and infirm health, impairing, to some extent his mental vigor, but to the very last he retained much that was admirable—to the last he evinced the possession of a strong, clear and vigorous intellect, for which he was so eminently distinguished. This event, if we will but heed it, is not without its significance to us who survive him, and it is well calculated if anything can be to teach us, "What shadows we are and what shanows we pursue," and that we to-day, in the full vigor of health, are but mere motes in the gleam of all created light, mere shadow's atoms.

At the conclusion of Mr. DOOLITTLE's remarks, Hon. Ex-Judge PEABODY, formerly Justice of this court, but more recently Provisional Judge and District-Attorney at New-Orleans, rose and said that it was with feelings of sorrow and profound regret that he seconded the motion that the court do now adjourn. He had known the deceased long and well. He (Mr. WHEATON) had entered the legal profession at an early age. By assiduity and perseverance, he in a short time worked himself to a very high position at the bar. He was for years regarded as the very first criminal lawyer outside of the City of New-York. For many years he held the highest rank in Albany, and prosecuted, as District-Attorney, some of the most important causes that have ever been tried in this State; and he was eminently successful. Our deceased friend has had a remarkable career. He had afflictions one after another, in quick succession. A man of less strength of mind and character would have been so crushed to earth by them, that he never could have arisen. In his family relations he was most happy. As a husband and father he was ever kind, affectionate, sincere and faithful. He has left a widow and—the speaker thought—three daughters to mourn his sudden and horrible death. [Deaths of this kind, namely, by railroad cars, are almost always sudden and horrible.]

Justice SUTHERLAND, in granting the motion to adjourn, said it was not likely that many in the audience besides himself and the two speakers above-named could understand or appreciate the character of the deceased. The deceased at one time stood at the very head of the criminal lawyers of this State. The Court had known him personally and by reputation for many, many years, and he had never heard a word or whisper against his reputation as a man or a lawyer. Mr. WHEATON had officiated as a criminal lawyer in a portion of this State where it was far more honorable and dignified to do so than it was in the City of New-York. But deceased was not only an able criminal lawyer, but he stood high as an advocate in the civil and municipal branch of our judiciary. For many years he had kept at the head of a noble profession. He was a great lawyer, and—said the Judge in conclusion—"I believe he was a great man."

The clerk was directed to enter the proceedings on the minutes, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

By Coroner Collin.—The Suicide of Edward C. Andrews.

On Sunday Coroner COLLIN impanneled a jury to inquire into the circumstances of the death and burial of Mr. EDWARD C. ANDREWS, a well-known sporting man who leaped from a fourth atory window at the Union-place Hotel on Sunday evening, the 20th instant, and sustained mortal injuries. Three witnesses were examined, and it was shown that a physician and an undertaker had complied with the wishes of Mrs. ANDREWS and consigned the body to a tomb in Greenwood without consulting a Coroner, as appears in the testimony, which was published in full in yesterday morning's TIMES. The examination was here adjourned to Monday morning. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the jury reassembled, and after the deposition of a single witness, the case was given to the jury. The testimony was as follows:

Henry R. S. Andrews, of No. 608 Broadway, sworn—I am brother of the deceased; I was informed, about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, the 20th inst., of my brother's illness at the Union-place Hotel; I went up there and found him in a high state of fever, very delirious; I sat down on the bed with him; deceased requested me to get him a glass of ice-water; I went into the sitting-room, and during my absence he jumped from the window; it is on the fourth story; I sent directly for Dr. Newby; I immediately ran down stairs; he was taken into a bedroom on the first floor; I sat up with my brother all that night; he was able to converse, but was flighty; he seemed to improve during the latter part of the night, and was able to eat some soup in the morning; I did not see much of him until Monday afternoon; he was then just about on the point of death; I went out and telegraphed to my sisters; when I returned he was dead, and they were making the post-mortem examination.

There being no further testimony to be heard, the jury reviewed that which had been taken, and returned a verdict as follows:

"We find that EDWARD C. ANDREWS came to his death by injuries caused by jumping from the window of the fourth floor of the Union-place Hotel, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity; and the jury censure Dr. GEORGE NEWBY for not giving the indirect cause of death, and also condemn the practice of physicians in giving indiscriminately certificates of burial without stating both the direct and indirect cause of death: and we furthermore call the attention of the City Inspector to the fact that the proper person to grant burial permits should be a qualified, responsible physician, and not an undertaker, as the purport of the Revised Statutes is to prevent the power of granting burial permits from passing into the hands of undertakers."

The clause in the Revised Statutes to which the jury refer is found under the laws concerning the domestic relations, section 24 of chapter 8, and provides that "physicians who have attended deceased persons in their last illness, shall, in the certificate of the decease of such person, specify, as near as the same can be ascertained, the name and surname, age, occupation, term of residence in said city (of New York), place of nativity, condition in life, whether single, married, widow or widower; color, last place of residence, and the direct and indirect cause of death of such deceased person; and the coroners of the city and County of New-York, in such cases as an inquest, may have been held, shall in their certificates conform to the requirements of this section of this act." The penalty for neglect or refusal to comply with the requirements of the act is $50 fine for each offence, and one-half of the fine goes to the county and the other half to the complainant.

The Homeward March.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND TENTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS.

The Fourth New-Hampshire Veteran Volunteers, numbering 292 men and 25 officers, under command of Lieut.-Col. F. W. PARKER, arrived at a late hour on Monday night, and were quartered all night at the Battery Barracks, leaving for Concord, N. H., in the steamer *Cossack*.

The Fourth New-Hampshire was organized in the Summer of 1861, and was mustered into the service of the United States in September. They proceeded to Washington, and thence to Annapolis, where they joined SHERMAN'S expedition to Hilton Head. Afterward the regiment was divided, and one battalion was stationed at Beaufort, S. C., and the other was sent to Augustine, Fla., where they did post duty and took part in a number of raids. In the Fall of 1862 the regiment joined the Department of the South under Gen. GILLMORE, and was assigned to the Tenth Corps, in which it remained until the early part of last year, and was then detached and assigned to the Eighteenth Army Corps.

The Fourth New-Hampshire was engaged in the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., in 1863; the siege and taking of Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, where they remained until the Spring of 1864, doing picket duty, and then joined the Army of the James under Gen. BUTLER; in the battle of Drury's Bluff they lost in killed, wounded and missing about 120 men. Their division was then detached from the Tenth Corps and assigned to the Eighteenth Corps, and took part in the battles of Cold Harbor, on the 2d and 3d of June, 1864, and lost severely. They were then ordered back in front of Petersburgh, and took part in the battle of the Mine, and a few days afterward accompanied the advance on Deep Bottom, and in that engagement lost one officer killed, several wounded, and quite a number of men.

In the Fall of that year, in the charge on Fort Gillmore, north of the James River, the regiment lost about 50 men. In December they accompanied Gen. BUTLER on the first, and Gen. TERRY on the second, expedition against Fort Fisher, at which time their commander, Col. BELL, who was in command of the Third Brigade, Second Division and Tenth Army Corps, was killed. They remained at Fort Fisher until toward last Spring, when they advanced upon Wilmington; and they then accompanied the pursuit of Gen. JOHNSTON until he surrendered at Raleigh, N. C., where they remained until recently mustered out of the service.

The following is a list of officers:

Field and Staff—Lieut.-Col. F. W. PARKER, in command; Adjutant, F. W. Challice; Quartermaster, Lieut. W. K. Norton; Assistant Surgeon, H. W. Wardwell.

Line Officers—Co. A, Capt. M. Adams; Co. B, First Lieut. L. A. Gay; Co. C, Capt. L. D. McHusay; Co. D, Capt. John H. Roberts; Co. E, Capt. —— Sarsons; Co. F, First Lieut. L. D. Huntress; Co. G, Capt. E. Whitford; Co. H, Capt. A. L. Knowlton; Co. I, Capt. G. F. Quimby; Co. K, Capt. Geo. W. Hawkins.

Some unauthorized person misled the morning press a day or two since, by stating that this regiment had arrived and departed in the night. Col. HOWE was duly credited (as usual) with attending to their wants.

THE TENTH CONNECTICUT

arrived yesterday morning, by the Jersey Railroad, having come via Baltimore by steamer from Richmond. The regiment was duly dined by Mr. BAKER, at the Battery Barracks, and, as usual, the men were properly provided with cooked rations for their homeward journey. Col. ALMY secured for the regiment some twenty crates of peaches, and otherwise attended to their wants.

The Tenth Connecticut was raised at Hartford in 1861, and rendezvoused at Annapolis; in the Fall of that year, joined the Burnside expedition, and participated with him in all the engagements through that campaign. Subsequently, they served under FOSTER in North Carolina, and in South Carolina with GILLMORE and HUNTER. When the Army of the James was organized in the Spring of 1864, the Tenth was assigned to the Tenth Army Corps, and in the month of December, the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps were consolidated, and the Tenth Connecticut became a component part of the Twenty-fourth Corps, under Gen. ORD. With that command the regiment remained until finally discharged.

The following is the roster of the regiment:

Field and Staff.—Col. E. S. Greely; Major, F. G. Nickerson; Surgeon, C. R. Hart; First Assistant Surgeon, N. H. Wright; Second Assistant Surgeon, H. A. Page; Chaplain, H. C. Trumbull; Regimental Quartermaster, H. K. Parsons; Adjutant, Wm. A. Robbins.

Captains—H. A. Peck, J. H. Linsley, Robt. W. Adam, Daniel W. Boardman, J. S. Bartlett.

First Lieutenants—A. F. Slate, J. W. Hawxhurst, Julius Neidhart, T. J. Stillman, W. P. Hovey, G. R. Turnbull.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph Griswell, J. B. Newell, A. F. Jones, E. L. Smith, O. S. Goft, T. B. Fowler.

The following were the engagements of the Tenth Connecticut:

1864.

Burnside—Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8; Newbern, N. C., March 14; Core Creek, N. C., April 7.

Foster—Trenton, N. C., July 21; Williamston, N. C., Nov. 3; Southwest Creek, N. C., Dec. 13; Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14; Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16; Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 17.

1864.

Hunter—Seabrook Island, S. C., March 25 and June 12.

Gillmore—James Island, 2d, S. C., July 16; Fort Wagner, 2d, S. C., July 18; siege of Charleston, S. C., July, August and September; St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 30.

1864.

Butler—Walthall Junction, Va., May 7; Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 13, 14, and 16; Petersburgh Pike, Va., May 17; Bermuda Hundred, Va., May and June; Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad, Va., June 16; Deep Bottom, Va., June 21, 25, and July 28; Dutch Gap, Va., June 21; Strawberry Plains, Va., July 26 and 27; Deep Bottom, Second, Va., Aug. 14; Deep Run, Va., Aug. 16; Siege of Petersburgh, Va., August and September; New-Market Heights, Va., Sept. 29; Laurel Hill Church, Va., Oct. 1; New-Market Road, Va., Oct. 7; Darbytown Road, Oct. 13, 27 and 29.

1865.

Ord—Hatcher's Run, Va., March 30 and 31, and April 1; Fort Gregg, Va., April 2; Appomattox Courthouse, Va., April 9.

Contracts Awarded by the Croton Board.

The following contracts have been awarded by the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners:

Furnishing 1,500 five-eighths-inch brass stopcocks, 500 half-inch do., and 25 one-inch do.—three bids, one informal—to RICHARD T. EDWARDS, at $2,000, being $1 each for the first, 90 cents each for the second, and $2 each for the third of the foregoing. The competitor was WM. JOHNSON, whose prices were respectively $1 06, 86 cents, and $3 each, or $2,095 in all. The informal bid was by JOHN CARROLL. His bid was not sworn to by the sureties, nor stamped as required by the Internal Revenue Act.

For furnishing cast-iron water-pipe and special castings, the following were the lowest bids: S. FULTON & Co., Philadelphia, for 2,675 tons of pipe, 6 feet in diameter, $73 60 per ton. For 7,300 feet of 20-inch pipe, JESSE W. STARR, of Camden, N.J., at $63 per ton. The Warren Foundry and Machine Company, of Phillipsburgh, N. J., $2 13 per foot for 5,200 feet of 12-inch pipe; $1 10 per foot for 18,000 feet of 6-inch pipe; 68 cents per foot for 3,000 feet of 4-inch pipe, and $90 per ton for 32 tons of special castings.

Launch.

A fine three-masted schooner was launched on Saturday last from the ship-yard of Mr. J. S. ELLIS, at Tottensville, Staten Island. The owners have named her the *A. C. Lyon*, in compliment to Capt. LYON, who is to command her. She is a beautiful craft in every respect. Her model could not well be improved, and she appears to have been built of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and embraces all the modern improvements in her construction, while her cabin and staterooms are admirably arranged and handsomely fitted up. The dimensions of the vessel are as follows: Length of keel, 115 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 9½ feet; freight capacity, 450 tons. As she glided smoothly and gracefully down the ways and into the water, the christening ceremony was performed by Miss LYDIA M. LYON, one of the Captain's fair daughters, amidst the cheers of the spectators.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MAD OX UP TOWN.—On Monday afternoon, an ox which escaped from a drove of cattle became infuriated in Lexington-avenue, and rushing down Twenty-fourth-street, he there knocked down Mr. THOMAS GOLDEN, of No. 425 First-avenue. Mr. GOLDEN was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The ox went again into Lexington-avenue, and dashed down to Twenty-first-street, where he attacked another man, Mr. RUDOLPH MALLIE, goring him in the side. On the approach of the animal, the way was rapidly cleared for him, all persons who could making their escape. In Twenty-first-street, the ox encountered Police-Sergeant POLLEY, and ran at him fiercely; but the Sergeant, with a well-directed shot from a revolver, which took effect in the animal's head, checked his progress for the time, and turned him into Third-avenue. The Sergeant started in pursuit, and followed to Sixteenth-street, when, seeing that the ox was getting ahead of him, he procured a horse and continued the pursuit through Fourteenth-street to Sixth-avenue, and back through Seventeenth-street to Union-square and Irving-place. This was a most exciting chase. It caused even more excitement and confusion than the ox alone had been able to produce; for the Sergeant as he rode, fired on the animal, which had by this time become wild from fright and pain. In Irving-place the ox became exhausted from loss of blood, and fell. He had received nine shots from the revolver of his pursuer.

CAPT BRACKETT AND THE CORPORATION ORDINANCES.—Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police, recently notified stage-drivers, hackmen, and others, they must take out licenses, and in other ways comply with the corporation ordinances, and that they might have fair chance to do so he gave them ten days. Yesterday and on Monday, his men arrested a large number of these persons that had neglected to comply with this order, and they were taken before City Marshal MORTON and fined $1 each. The object of compelling the stage-driver to take out a license for himself, in addition to the one taken out for the stage, is to have a check upon the driver, who knows that any misconduct on his part may lead to the revocation of his license, and thus deprive him of employment. The fee demanded for the license is only twenty-five cents, and cannot, therefore, be looked upon in any case as an act of extortion.

THE EIGHTH WARD GANG AGAIN.—Late on Monday night, Mr. NICHOLAS WARNER, of the Great West, accepted an invitation to drink with strangers in a lager-bier saloon in Laurens-street, near Grand. The strangers were affable and attentive, and he invited them to repeat the dose and drink with him. Of course. And on "paying the shot" Mr. WARNER displayed a tempting roll of Treasury notes. He was subsequently decoyed into an alley, and there assaulted with a slung-shot. Policeman SCHOLES, hearing his shouts for aid, hastened to the spot; but the robbers escaped. Mr. WARNER was taken to the Wooster-street Police-Station, and there his wounds were dressed.

BITTEN BY GRIMALKIN.—On Monday night, as Policeman SHED, of the Fifth Ward, was patrolling Caroline-street, a large masculine cat sprang upon him, drove his claws into the officer's leg, above the knee, and bit and scratched him fearfully. The officer killed the cat with his club, and then went to the station-house; but his wounds were found to be so much inflamed that he was removed to the New-York Hospital for treatment. It is feared that the officer's wounds may result seriously.

DISCOURSE AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. Mr. HOLLAND, of Georgia, who preached at Cooper Institute, before a large and attentive audience, on Sunday last, will deliver another discourse at the same place next Sunday morning, at 10½ A. M. Mr. HOLLAND was educated in Kentucky, is only 21 years of age, and is one of the most eloquent and argumentative Methodist preachers that has held forth in this city for a long time.

FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in Messrs. GEORGE W. BEALE & Co.'s wool warehouse, at No. 170 Fulton-street; but the flames

(Dimon *vs.* Hazard, Court of Appeals, March, 1865. Reported in the *Tribune.*)

But a dissolution by the death of a partner gives rise to a very different state of things. The partnership is at an end, consequently all powers which the survivor once had founded on the mere existence of that relation must cease. The deceased had in his lifetime power to concur in giving preferences; but this power is by express statute devised to executors. The survivors' right to the copartnership property may be diminished, but surely it cannot be increased by the dissolution. Upon what principle, then, is it that he is claimed to have a right to give preferences? Manifestly he cannot do so in respect to his deceased copartner's share in the chattel property of the firm. It seems to me equally manifest that he cannot in respect to the choses in action; for here the equitable title to the deceased partner's share is in his personal representatives, and he is forbidden to give preferences.

In truth, the only ground on which any authority at all over the partnership assets can fairly be claimed for the surviving partner before the payment of debts is, that the legal entity which owned the property having ceased to exist, the surviving partner occupies an attitude which makes him the fittest administrator of the fund. If allowed to assume this duty, it must be as trustee for all parties in interest, and he should not give preference.

As the legal title to choses in action survives, the surviving partner may collect them; as the legal joint liability survives, the copartnership creditors have their remedy by judgment and execution at law against the survivor.

In this way preference may be acquired at law by the creditors who are most vigilant, but there is a means of preventing injustice from that source. Any creditor who apprehends loss of his demands by such means may go into equity and obtain an equal distribution. This is usually done through the agency of deceased partner's personal representative. (Payne *vs.* Hornley, 27 Law Journal, Chancery, 689; 4 London Jurist, N. S., p. 446.) But the right of the creditor to proceed directly in his own behalf is indisputable. (Brett *vs.* Beckwith, 26 Law Journal, Chancery, 130; 3 London Jurist, N. S., 32, 33. See, also, Story on Partnership.)

Learned Judges have confessed themselves unable to define the precise quality of a surviving partner's interest in the assets of the firm. (7 Paige, 34.) But the decisions fairly established as the law at this day, that on such a dissolution the assets are, in the first instance, applicable to the payment of the copartnership debts; and, at the instance of any party in interest, equity will restrain any attempt to divert them from that object. (6 Simons, 419, Newell *vs.* Townsend.) If the surviving partner is not a trustee for this purpose, he cannot fairly be considered as having any other authority; and if he be such trustee, then surely, like all other trustees, and especially since the Revised Statutes of 1830 have forbidden the application of the deceased partner's share in any other way, he is bound to distribute, pro rata, according to the maxim that equality is equity. Upon the whole, I cannot resist the conclusion that the bill of sale of the goods, and the transfer of the lease and sub-lease was, even in respect to the technical share of the surviving partner, an unauthorized preference, and void as against the copartnership creditors.

Lottery Policy Dealers.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. *George W. Van Voorst.*—The defendant in this case was charged, on complaint of the Collector of the Fourth District, with doing business as a lottery ticket dealer, without a license. The defendant obtained a license, but did not execute the bond required by the act. The collector soon after notified him that the license so taken out was void, and that henceforth he would be held responsible for not complying with the law. On examination before the commissioner, the defendant's counsel claimed that his client was a policy dealer, and did not come within the provisions of the act, which applied only to lottery ticket dealers, who thereby obligate themselves not to sell any ticket or supplementary ticket unstamped. He also claimed that the notification aforesaid could not have the force of a revocation, for that presupposing the validity of the license, and that being void as the government held, the citizen ought not to suffer from it.

The commissioner yesterday morning rendered an oral decision in favor of the government, overruling all the points claimed by the opposite counsel, on the ground of these being unsupported by the existing law, and holding the defendant for trial.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 29.

By Judge Cardozo.

Hayes *vs.* Griffen; reference ordered to select a receiver. Evans *vs.* Barbe; reference ordered to report facts; motion may be brought on on referee's report, on three days' notice. In the matter of application of John Christman to be discharged from custody; prisoner admitted to bail in $500, without prejudice to further application on affidavits to reduce bail further. See memorandum. Blake *vs.* Beers; motion granted with $10 costs, unless plaintiff stipulate to try at next term and pay $10 costs in each case within three days after order herein. Department of the Inspection, &c., of Buildings *vs.* Duryee; defendant may answer in five days on payment of trial fee of $20, and $10 costs of this motion, and the disbursements in the bill of costs in the judgment roll, and stipulating to refer if plaintiff so elect; otherwise motion is denied, with $10 costs. Plaintiff may discontinue without costs in five days after this order.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.

Policeman David T. Hughes, of the Sixteenth Precinct, complained of the house No. 95 Seventh-avenue, kept by Allan Cameron. The officer said: I know the proprietor of the house, the prisoner; I have not been in there very often; before and up to the 18th of August it was a disorderly house; there was considerable disorderly conduct there; it was the resort of thieves and loafers; it is kept open late at night; there have been considerable noise and fighting there, and robberies have been committed there; on the 14th of this month a woman was taken in there and made drunk, and from there taken through a yard and into a cooper's shop, by a number of men at 2 o'clock in the morning; the cries of the woman for help brought Officer Walker there, who went to her assistance, and he was murdered. The neighbors have complained of the house.

A number of the neighbors testified that the house was the resort of loafers, drunkards and thieves, and that all sorts of noises, from a boisterous laugh to the cry of murder, had been frequently heard at all hours of the night. It was a nuisance to the neighborhood.

Guilty—Remanded.

THE MENAGER CASE AGAIN.

Mr. Menager, the gentleman who was charged with assaulting and blackmailing his wife—at least counsel so stated in court—appeared at the bar for sentence, when the following scene ensued:

Judge Kelley—You were found guilty the last court-day and remanded till to-day for sentence. I suppose what Mrs. Menager most desires is that you should let her alone. I have here several letters of recommendation, and beside, on the trial, several witnesses gave you an excellent character. The court will therefore suspend judgment in this case.

Mr. Bryan—We make application to the court for these letters.

District-Attorney Hutchings—I oppose the motion.

Judge Kelly—I hardly think I would have made the time over them that you have made; I see nothing very objectionable in them.

Mr. Bryan—It is not a matter of any public importance.

District-Attorney Hutchings—Your client went to the lady's drawer and stole them.

Judge Kelly—I'll consider the motion.

Mr. Bryan—These letters were given to me by him, and it is my duty to return them.

District-Attorney Hutchings—And they are circulated, held at a certain price, and he attempts to blackmail her.

Judge Kelly—the case is now disposed of.

The letters were shown to the reporters to publish if they chose. There appeared to be nothing in them that the lady or her friends need blush at, and as they were hardly of sufficient interest to publish, copies were not made.

A SHOP-LIFTER.

Sigismund Pradge, the complainant against Catharine McCormick, a fashionable shop-lifter, was himself arrested for refusing to prosecute the thief. When sworn no sensible or reliable version of the theft could be gleaned from him. He said he saw the woman go out of the store, and in consequence of what his brother told him he called her back, and when he looked he saw his coat on the counter. Who put it there he did not see.

Leopold Pradge, said—That lady and another woman came into our store and asked for boy's clothing; while the other lady held a coat before my eyes to blind me, the prisoner went over to the shelf and took a man's coat and crammed it into her pocket; she thought I did not see her, but I did, and I told my brother and he brought her back, and she couldn't pull the coat out of her pocket quick enough; when she got it out she threw it on the floor, and then got outrageous and broke several panes of glass.

The court remarked that there was considerable discrepancy between the testimony of the two brothers. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for four months, and fined $50. The complainant was placed in custody and held till the adjournment of the court for failing to appear when summoned, but was discharged with a reprimand.

A SHORT LEASE.

Nathaniel and Mary Addis, a very stylishly-dressed couple, were charged by Thomas Stevenson with keeping a disorderly house at No. 172 East Twenty-third-street. The house was not the worst of its class, but as it was located in the midst of a respectable neighborhood, it was disagreeable to those living near by. In the case of Mr. Stevenson, who lived at No. 176, it was quite customary for fast young gents, when in their cups, to mistake his house for defendants'. Three or four young men would ring the bell at a late hour, and when the door was opened, they would march into the parlor, singing, "Tramp, tramp, tramp along," and other popular melodies, with the greatest glee. Of course, when they discovered their mistake, a speedy retreat was made from their line of advance. The defendants had only been there a few weeks, and had paid their rent in advance; but as soon as arrested, they agreed to vacate the premises. Mr. Stevenson said as many as five different proprietors had occupied that house inside of a year. It seemed to be let out out for that purpose only. Counsel for the prisoner said the landlord was the man that should be prosecuted; but then, he said, he knew there was no law to reach a landlord who lets his property for improper purposes. The accused were convicted, but judgment was suspended, as they had moved from the neighborhood.

LONG LEGS.

Jacob Smith, a common-looking individual, who was charged with assaulting Policeman Eldot, ought to be secured by Barnum if the officer's story is to be believed. He said: "I found this man lying in the mud-gutter, and his feet lay in the middle of the street. I thought he might get robbed or his feet might be run over, and when I roused him up he began to swear frightfully. I got hold of him, and he jumped up and struck me. He was not very drunk. Then I took the club to him; then he took a knife; then I clubbed him again.

Guilty; fined $10.

A CARELESS SHOPLIFTER.

Liverta Viese, a modest-looking married woman, was charged with stealing a quantity of cotton shirting—about ten yards—from the store No. 296 Seventh-avenue. Alphonse Fraser, clerk with Mr. Morris, proprietor of the store, followed the prisoner out of the store, having received information that she had pocketed the goods. Four or five doors from the store he overtook her, and saw the end of the cloth hanging down a little below her shirt. He took hold of that end and pulled it all down, to the confusion of the prisoner and merriment of the bystanders. The prisoner, in bagging the goods, had failed to stuff those which were unrolled all into her capacious pocket. Another witness, who saw her from the back room put the goods in her pocket, told Mr. Morris before she left the store; but either being a very modest man, or having the fear of a suit for false imprisonment before his eyes, he let her leave and sent his clerk after her to assume the responsibility. Guilty. Penitentiary one month and fined $25.

A QUARREL IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.

Kate Bushman, keeper of a low den in Centre-street, and Emma Anderson, her washerwoman, were charged with assaulting Ann Brown, the keeper of a place of bad repute in the same street. It seems that Brown had coaxed one of Mrs. Bushman's boarders away from her, and the said boarder had taken a calico dress of her mistress'. But, on the other hand, Mrs. Bushman had retained the boarder's clothing. Mrs. Bushman, the washerwoman Anderson, and Pauline Smith visited Mrs. Brown and made the girl take off the dress. They then asked her if she would not go back and live with them. She refused, when the washerwoman knocked Georgiana Brown down and punched her pretty severely, then Mrs. Bushman gave Mrs. Brown a cross buttock and threw her on the sofa and performed the wonderful feat of raising her foot high enough to kick her on the stomach. Georgiana Brown, a very pretty girl, who was the occasion of the difficulty, said she was only 17 years of age, and had been but seven weeks a street-walker. She came from Boston, and failing to get work entered one of the low dens in Centre-street.

Mrs. Bushman was fined $50, and ordered to restore to the girl her clothing; the washerwoman was fined $10.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 29, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68....C.	116	800	Erie Railway	86¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅞		do....2d call	86¼
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106⅞	300	do....s15	86
1,300	do....Small	105	500	Reading R.	104⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		1000	do.	104⅜
	New Issue	104⅜	100	do....b30	104⅜
60,000	do.	104⅝	500	do....s30	104⅜
85,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	97½	27	do.	104
300	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		400	do....2d call	104⅛
	Sec. Ser. Sm'l	99¼	500	do....s15	104⅛
12,000	do.	99½	200	Hud. Riv. R.	103⅜
9,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		100	Mich. Cen. R.	106½
	New Issue	98¾	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	64⅜
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St.J.		100	do.	64
	New Issue	78	200	do....2d call	64
1,000	Tenn. 6s	73½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122¼
500	North Car. 6s	75	120	do.	122
1,000	do.	72	100	do.	122⅛
3,000	Missouri 6s	71	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	70¼
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	24½	500	do.	70⅜
10,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	97	500	do....s15	70
5,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	112	400	do....2d call	70⅛
5,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	73	100	Chic. & N.W. Pr.	62¼
13,000	Amer. Gold	144¼	300	do.	62½
700	do.	144	100	do.	62
15	Cen. National B'k.	105	200	Chic. & R. I.	b60 108
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	140	700	do.	107¾
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	42	50	Chi., Bur. & Q.	113
300	do.	42¼	100	Pitts. Ft.W. & C.	96¼
400	do.	42⅜	400	M. & Pr. D.C. 1st Pr.	40
400	Quick. Min. Co.	55	50	Mil. & P. du C.	44½
300	At. Mail St. Co.	144	400	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	40
100	do.	145			

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s..C.	106¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	92½
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s.C.		500	Reading R.	105
	New issue	104⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I.R.	64⅛
9,500	do.	104⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	107
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	98	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	70⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s	73½	200	do.	70⅝
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	42½	100	Chic. & N. W.	27½
50	Mariposa M. Co.	11⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62⅝
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	30	100	Mil. & P. du C.	46
200	Erie R.	b30 86⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	96⅛
100	do	s10 86⅞	100	do	96⅝
100	do	s10 86⅜	300	do	96¾
1200	do.	86¾	100	Al. & T. H. R. Pr.	68
400	do....2d call	86⅞			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$50,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		200	Reading R.	s3 104⅜
	Old Issue	b3 106⅞	400	do	104⅞
15,000	Amer. Gold	b3 144	200	do	b3 104⅞
50,000	do.	143⅞	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	s3 64⅛
30,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	24⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	b30 70⅜
100	New-York Cen.	b3 92¾	200	do	70⅜
200	Erie R.	b3 86⅞	400	do	b3 70⅜
200	do	86⅞	200	do	s10 70⅛
900	do	86⅝	200	do	s30 70⅛
800	do	c 86⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.	s3 27⅜
700	do	s3 86⅞	300	Chi. & R. I.	s3 107⅜
500	do	86⅛	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	s3 62⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.	s3 103⅜	200	do	62⅝
100	Cum. Coal	s60 42	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	97

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 92½	200	Cl. & Pitts. R.	s10 70⅜
1600	Erie R.	b3 86¾	500	do	b10 70⅞
200	do	b10 86⅞	300	do	70⅞
500	do	86⅝	500	do	b3 70⅞
400	do	86⅜	100	Chi. & R. I	108
100	Hud. Riv. R.	103⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	27⅝
100	do	s3 103⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b10 62⅝
800	Reading R.	104⅜	100	do	s3 62⅝
200	do.	s5 104⅜	500	do	s30 62½
500	do.	104⅞	100	Cum. Coal Co.	42¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 64⅛	100	do	42⅞
200	do.	b3 64⅛	600	do	b3 43

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C.		500	Cleve. & Pitts.	b30 70¾
	1-3	98½	200	do	70¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	s10 92½	200	do	b10 70⅝
900	Erie Railroad	86⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	s20 27½
200	do.	s3 86⅞	100	do.	s3 27½
200	do.	b3 86⅞	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	b30 97
100	Hudson Riv. R.	s3 103⅞	100	Mil. & P. du C.	46½
200	Reading R.	s3 105	200	Cumb. Coal	42¾
200	do.	105	200	do	b60 43
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	64⅛	100	do	s3 42½
500	do.	s15 64⅛	100	Quick. Min. Co.	s3 54½
200	do	s3 64⅛	500	do	s30 54¾
50	Ill. Cen. R.	121¾			

TUESDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The price of Money to the Brokers to-day is 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, as the general rule of the Street. The Bank return of last evening has increased the disposition among lenders to place their balances at call on the cheap rate. The business doing by the Brokers at the Stock Exchange, or in Government Securities on Wall-street, is not sufficient to employ half the sums offered. The speculation in Gold is correspondingly dull, though the price is fairly supported at 144@144¼ ₱ cent.

The new feature of the market, to-day, is another decline of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. in Exchange on London and Paris. The very best Bills on London, Bank and Bankers' signatures, have been done at 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent. as against 109⅜@109⅝ for last Saturday's market. These terms, with corresponding rates on the Continent, of course exclude all previous prospect of an export demand for Gold, and the turn of the market is somewhat surprising in view of the very large business now going on in Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise. The explanation is partly due to the receipt of a considerable amount of New-Orleans Bank Exchange drawn against Cotton Bills made at that point on England.

The export of cotton from New-York continues very moderate, compared with the heavy receipts. On this week's return the clearances are only 4,350 bales out of 21,883 bales delivered from the South to Saturday last. The deliveries since then are at the rate of nearly 5,000 bales ₱ day, say 5,530 on Monday and 4,254 bales to-day. The stock in New-York is now up to about 100,000 bales, at New-Orleans to 90,000, and at Mobile to 40,000 bales.

At the Stock Exchange to-day prices for Governments are steady, while the Railway speculation is dull, and as a general report somewhat lower than on Monday afternoon. The market wants speculative spirit on both sides. The *Bear* interest is not disposed to press contracts for a decline against the ease in Money and the liberal August traffic reported on the New-York and Western lines, while the *Bull* party, who have made Erie their chief card, are not sufficiently encouraged by outside orders to push the upward movement with decided vigor.

At the close of business the Railway speculation was better, and Government Stocks firm. The extreme ease in the Money market, indicated as well by the Bank return as the large offerings at 5 ₱ cent. from private lenders, begin to tell upon Stocks, but not yet to the extent of encouraging decided outside speculation. The latest in Gold is 144@144¼ ₱ cent. Another half million was taken for Customs to-day. The latest in Exchange for the Boston steamer is 2-5,000 on ROTHSCHILD, 60 days' sight, at a sixteenth over 109 ₱ cent. The Government and Railway lists left off as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	98	98	N. West Pref	62¼	62¾
U. S. 5-20s	106¾	106⅜	Rock Island	107¾	108
U. S. 7-30s	99⅛	99⅛	Fort Wayne	96	96⅛
N. Y. Central	92⅛	92¼	Cumb'land Coal	42	42⅛
Erie	86⅜	86⅞	Quicksilver	55¼	54⅞
Hudson	109¼	109⅝	Mariposa	11⅜	11⅝
Reading	104⅜	105	Canton	38¼	38½
Mich. Southern	64	64⅛	Atlantic Mail	145	145
Illinois Central	122½	122⅝	Brunswick	10	10
Pittsburgh	70¼	70⅜	Ohio Certificates	24¼	24⅜
Northwest	47¾	27½	American Gold	144	144⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	109	Bank of N. America	107
America	130	Hanover	105
Phenix	92	Irving	108
North River	120	Metropolitan	114
Tradesmen's	125	People's	110
Greenwich	140	Market	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Nassau	108
Commerce	104	Corn Exchange	106
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	98	Park	135
American Exchange	114	Central National	105
Pacific	155	Fourth National	100
Bank of the Republic	103	Ninth National	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876	100	Lack. & West'n Bonds	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	103	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	105
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	86
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	93½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	86
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M, '77	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	75½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, M. '63	101	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds.	80
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F., '83	102¾	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	112	Galena & Chi. ex	106¼
Mich. C. 8s, c. 1sts, '69-72	111	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8s, c. 1sts.	110	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	90
Mich. So. 7s, c. 2ds	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102½
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s, c.	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Pacific R. 7s, g. by M.	95	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	30
Ill. Cen. 7s, c., 1875	111½	Chi. & Alton S. F.	95
Alt. and T. H. 1st m.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor.	70
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	75	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. fund.	91½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	50
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	80		

A morning journal not friendly to the government, and which has systematically withheld its support from the Popular Loans distributed from the Treasury during the war and since, now comes out against the Savings Banks, for the inadequate interest which they have been paying to their depositors of late years. The point is in some respects well taken. These institutions have no doubt been earning from 1½ to 2½ ₱ cent. per annum more on Government Securities, which were originally within as easy reach of the hands of their depositors, than the rates of interest they have been dividing to them. The remark is, perhaps, more applicable to the old concerns like the Bank for Savings in Bleecker, (formerly in Chambers) street; the Bowery Savings; the Seaman's and Greenwich, than to the more recent creations. Their worthy managers may have good reasons for not advancing their rates of allowance, and for withholding a large surplus of earnings from year to year, since the recent creation of United States Gold and Currency bearing Stocks and Treasury Notes, in which the bulk of their investments are made. At least they are not altogether to blame that their depositors failed to put their savings directly into these stocks and bonds, to which no disaster could have happened during the war that would not equally have overtaken the Savings Banks themselves; but the fact is so, that these depositors have not participated as liberally as they ought to have done in the earnings of their own money on these very securities. The case might have been different with many of them, had such organs of public opinion as now charge the blame wholly on the Savings Banks advised these people (hundreds of them of their own persuasion in politics) of the easy facility for subscribing directly for $50 or $100 United States Bonds or Notes, in place of being shaved out of one-third their interest through the circumlocution of the Savings Bank.

It is scarcely satisfactory to say that the depositors, mostly hard-working mechanics, day laborers and house-servants, have now the remedy in their own hands. True, they might withdraw their savings and purchase 7-30 Treasury Notes—two cents per day interest on every $100—or compound 6 ₱ cent. Notes, or small Gold-bearing Bonds, but the change would be much more difficult now than when the Government made direct appeal to every one who had $50 or $100 or more to spare to subscribe to its loans. But there is a more effectual remedy, which, if our Democratic neighbors will join us, we will urge upon Congress, next Winter, to wit: to have the Government, as in England, take charge of all the savings funds in the country, under a guaranty to the banks or institutions for savings of say five ₱ cent. in Gold or six ₱ cent. in Currency, (if preferred,) until the general resumption of Specie payments, and five ₱ cent. in Gold uniformly thereafter. The British Government has long exercised this control over the English Savings-banks, and £33,000,000 sterling of deposits, thus guaranteed, constitute part and parcel of the Public Debt.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,405,852 33, including for Customs, $487,000; payments, $1,320,924 04; on account of Loan, $638,000; balance, $58,521,909 88.

The week's Exports from this port of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $2,919,607 against $7,257,034 same week last year. Gold to-day was 141@141¼; same day last year, 241@241½.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BAKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 49 bbls. Ashes, 16,066 bbls. Flour, 1,371 bbls. Corn Meal, 28,334 bushels Wheat, 114,805 bushels Corn, 7,600 bushels Rye, 69,204 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Malt, 1,791 pkgs. Provisions, and 30 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls. at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request, and on the advance.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand and very firm in price, including Java at 26c.@26¼c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 23c. ₱ lb., in gold. The week's sales of Rio amount to 23,244 bags; sales to-day, 3,200 bags. Stock of all kinds to-day, 81,670 pkgs., including of Rio and Santos, 61,414 bags: of Java, 4,000 mats and 270 bags; of Maracaibo, 4,943 bags; of Laguayra, 4,406 bags; of Bahia, 5,973 bags, and of other descriptions, 664 bags.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed, in view of the liberal receipts, which thus far this week average 4,900 bales a day. Middlings close heavily, at 42c.@43c. ₱ lb.; sales and resales to-day, 1,470 bales. The week's exports of Cotton amount to 4,356 bales, including 4,256 bales to Liverpool.

FISH—Have been in fair demand at full and rising prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, at a partial reduction of 15c@25c. ₱ bbl. closing quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 11,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 90@$7 50; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 75@$8 40, chiefly at $7 75@$8; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 90@$9 15 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 90 @$7 50
Extra State	7 75 @ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85 @10 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 90 @ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 20 @11 00
Extra Genesee	8 45 @11 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 75 @14 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last 1,200 bbls., at $9 50@$10 60 for poor to good, and $10 65@$14 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $7 85@$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 15 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $6 for Western, $5 15 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at very firm prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased at lower and declining prices. The main inquiry has been for Spring. Sales 102,500 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 15; Red Western (Winter) at $2 08; Amber Wisconsin at $1 57@$1 59; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 52@$1 57; damaged new Spring at $1 48; Amber State at $2 13@$2 15 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, but at reduced prices. Sales 72,000 bushels at 87c. @94c. for unsound, and 95c.@96½c., closing at 95½c. @96c. for sound mixed Western ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal. Western Oats have been in limited request at 62c.@63c. ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive but held firmly; a sale of 3,000 bushels Western was reported on private terms.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 29, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	144¼
Superfine Flour ₱ bbl	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 90@ 7 50
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl	10 00@10 40	7 75@ 8 40
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl	10 10@15 00	7 85@14 00
Extra Canada Flour, ₱ bbl	10 90@12 00	7 85@11 00
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl	10 60@15 00	9 50@14 25
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 15
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	5 00@ 5 50
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	2 15@ 2 35
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₱ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 46@ 2 15
Corn, ₱ bushel	1 78@ 1 90	87@ 96½
Rye, ₱ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	1 00@ 1 08
Barley, ₱ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
State Oats, ₱ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	50@ 63

HAY—Is in fair demand and steady, at 70c.@90c. for old, and 60c.@75c. for new, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request and firmer, at 18c.@50c. for inferior to fancy one year old, and 40c.@ 60c. for new, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been less freely dealt in, but have been held firmly.

LEATHER—Has been in lively request at rising prices.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and somewhat nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 20@$1 25 ₱ gallon; and Resin at $5 50@$17 50 ₱ 200 lbs.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at rising prices, including Crude Whale at $1 60@$1 70; Bleached do. at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $2 06@$2 12½; Linseed at $1 38@$1 40; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Grease Oil at $1 35@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—*Week Ending with Aug. 28: Sperm*—The demand continues, and holders are very firm. The sales for the week embrace 860 bbls. for manufacturing, at $2 25 ₱ gallon. *Whale*—The news of the further destruction of whalers by the *Shenandoah*, has brought the market for whale to a stand—holders now asking from $1 75@$2 ₱ gallon. The only sales for the week is a lot of 200 bbls. South Sea on private terms. *Whalebone*—Sales 3,000 lbs. Arctic at $2.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 28, 1865.	24,871	60,506	474,400
Same time last year	44,554	55,880	581,950

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand, at 31c. @32c. for Crude; 51c.@54c. for Refined, in bond; 69c. @72c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 144,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 56x60, 20c., to be made; 1,000 do., 56x60, 22c., on hand; 5,000 do., 64x64, 29c., early in the week, to be made; 8,000 do., 66x64, 20½c., to be made; 6,000 do., 64x64, 21c., to be made; 6,000 do., 64x64, 21¼c., to be made; 39,000 do., 64x64, 21¾c., to be made; 15,000 do., 64x64, 23c., on hand; 17,000 do., 64x64, 24c., on hand; 5,000 do., 64x64, 25c., on hand; 13,000 do., 60x64, 22c., to be made; 24,000 do., fine shirtings, private terms. Market very firm, with an advance of fully 2c. Many of the mills are running short, for want of water.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy at much reduced prices, to-day. The demand has been less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $31 50@ $32, closing at $31 50, cash, for New Mess; $29 50@$30 for 1863-4 Mess; $27 50@$28 for Prime Mess; $31 for Thin Mess; $24 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, September delivery, seller's option, at $30 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 14½c. @16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard continues quiet; sales 850 tierces and bbls. at 19¾c.@24¾c., the latter rate for choice ₱ lb. Beef is in unusual request for export and on speculation at $10 50@14 50 for Extra Mess; $8@$12 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 7,700 b

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—JOCKO; OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

IRVING HALL—ARTEMUS WARD'S Entertainments.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—Afternoon and Evening—GRAND CONCERTS.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Kennebec *Journal* says there is much alarm felt regarding the potato crop of Maine. Only a few weeks since the early potatoes came in so sound, and the growth of the later varieties was so promising, that every one anticipated a large crop, and cherished the hope that the potato disease had, like the weevil in wheat, entirely disappeared. Within a short time, however, the potatoes show defects, some fields are entirely blighted by the fatal fungus and by the rust, and in some cases at least half the potatoes when dug are found to be affected with the unmistakable rot.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal is at the present time doing a larger amount of business than at any period since its opening, thirty years ago. Since the beginning of August an average of about 160 boats have passed both ways through the outlet locks, principally laden with coal. This immense traffic is accounted for by the delay in getting coal to the New-York market earlier in the season, in consequence of strikes among the miners; by the breaking of the Pennsylvania Canal, and by the general revival of trade throughout the country.

The national horse show at Springfield, Ill., was brought to a close on Saturday, having proved a complete success. In the exhibition of gentlemen equestrianism, the first prize was taken by Jos. SCHOFIELD, of Sangamon County; the second by Col. P. WALTERS, of St. Louis; and the third by JOHN B. RICKS, of Chicago. In the contest of lady drivers, the first prize was taken by Mrs. MACK, of Sangamon County; the second by Mrs. JAMES VAN VECHTEN, of Chicago; and the third by Mrs. JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, of Sangamon County.

The trustees of St. John's College, at Annapolis, have refused to allow the Navy Department the temporary use of a portion of the college buildings for the accommodation of the Naval Academy officers and students, notwithstanding the government has paid a most liberal rental for its use for hospital purposes during the rebellion, and that the Navy Department now offers liberal compensation for the time it may use the building.

The Providence *Journal* says, by authority, that the paragraph going the rounds of the papers respecting the purchase of a railroad in Indiana by Gen. BURNSIDE and another gentleman, contains very inaccurate statements. They are interested in the road named, and hope, after some hard work, to be remunerated fairly, but indulge in no such extravagant expectations as the imaginative letter-writer who penned the paragraph represented.

The base ball match yesterday at Washington, was between the Nationals of that city and their guests, the Atlantics of New-York. An immense crowd witnessed the contest, and largely partook of the attendant excitement. The Nationals had evidently improved upon their efforts of Monday, when they were defeated by the Philadelphia Athletics; but the Atlantics came off conquerors, continuing to retain their championship of the United States. The score 33 to 19.

The Clarksville (Texas) *Standard* contains a circumstantial account of the killing of a man named TAYLOR, a returned Confederate soldier, by the paramour of his wife, a physician in good practice and of otherwise respectable character. He decoyed his victim into the woods and then shot him. The people gave him a jury trial, convicted him on the testimony of the woman, and hung him.

Among the owners of a large amount of property in Virginia, advertised by Gen. HOWARD as confiscated, appears the names of Gen. EPPA HUTTON, late of the rebel army; Commodore FRENCH FORREST, and KINCHELOE, the guerilla. The property is divided into 203 lots, situated in Loudoun, Fairfax, Elizabeth City, Prince William, Warwick, York and Norfolk Counties and in the Cities of Portsmouth and Norfolk.

At Newark, N. J., on Monday night, a young colored man named MORRIS ELLSWORTH, deliberately shot his wife through the head by means of a pistol. He seized her arm with his right hand, drew a pistol, presented it to her forehead with his left hand, and fired. She cried out that she was shot, and fell. ELLSWORTH then went down stairs, making some remark about his "swinging for it," and was arrested in the hall.

On Saturday morning last the following Captains of whalers destroyed by the British pirate arrived in New-Bedford: MACOMBER, of ship *Hillman;* WOOD, of bark *Congress*, 2d.; SMITH, of ship *Wm. Thompson;* TUCKER, of ship *Sophia Thornton;* HOLLEY, of bark *Waverley;* WINSLOW, of bark *Isabella;* CLARK, of bark *Nimrod;* and HATHAWAY, of ship *Euphrates.*

The Presbyterian preachers of St. Louis have resolved not to take the convention oath, and have issued an address to the brethren throughout the State. Gov. FLETCHER says they shall not preach unless they qualify. The Governor has temporal power, and will probably come out ahead.

Thirteen bodies, five of them white, have been recovered from the wrecked cars in Richland Creek, near Reynolds' Station. One of the cars is underneath the others, in the bed of the stream, and has not yet been reached. It is said that it contained over thirty negro soldiers, who have of course all perished.

JOSEPH EVANS was killed while sawing with a circular saw, at Erie, Penn., last Friday. A board suddenly flew to pieces, one fragment of which struck him across the throat, severing arteries, veins and windpipe as effectually as a knife would have done. The unfortunate man fell upon the floor and expired in five minutes.

Gen. THOMAS has severely reprimanded Col. BLACKBURN and Mr. QUINN for their attack upon the rebel Gen. WHEELER. He told them that had they not been mustered out of service he would have tried them by court-martial.

A gentleman who has traveled through Iowa lately says that there are at least 20,000 returned soldiers at work in that State, helping to save the harvest. He saw hardly an idle soldier in the State.

The President has, by proclamation, removed the last restrictions upon trade with the South, and now the people there may buy as many guns and as much powder as they can get.

Late Texas papers complain of many outrages by Indians along the frontiers, and of the frequent murders and robberies within the State. The freedmen are said to be favorably situated.

It is now stated that JEFF. DAVIS will be tried before a regular United States Court, and probably at Norfolk, Va., with Chief-Justice CHASE on the bench.

The cooperage shop of AVILES & LEBLANC, in Cienfuegos, Cuba, with a large quantity of sugar and molasses, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss $250,000.

Very Reverend E. T. COLLINS, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Cincinnati, died on Sunday. He had held this important office for about thirty years.

At a depth of three hundred and fifty feet below the surface of the earth, coal has been found in the "Benson Well," situated in Ray County, Mo., eight miles north of Richmond, the county seat.

In the great international cricket match at Toronto, Canada, the boys from the United States have come off with victory. The contest was very close, and highly exciting.

Nearly $100,000 in government bonds, on special deposit in the National Bank in Wellington, Ohio, were stolen from the vaults on Monday night.

Rev. Dr. STILES, formerly pastor of the South Church in New-Haven, and late of the rebel army, is now preaching at Charlottesville, Va.

The Indian commissioners, recently sent out by the government, have arrived safely at Fort Scott.

Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, died yesterday afternoon, at Cleveland, after a long and painful illness.

The railroad east from Memphis is now in running order as far as Corinth. Miss.

KIRBY SMITH was at Matanzas, Cuba, a few days ago, where he was the lion of the hour.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Tenth Connecticut and Fourth New-Hampshire Regiments have arrived and departed for their native States. The Tenth arrived yesterday morning from Richmond, via Baltimore, and, after breakfast and dinner at the Battery, left for Hartford in the steamer *Metamora.* The Fourth arrived late on Monday night, and departed for Concord yesterday morning, on the steamer *Cossack.*

PATRICK BOOTH, a returned solder, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, at No. 210 East Seventeenth-street, early last evening.

The Live Stock Markets are glutted this week, especially with poor cattle sent here to be sold for beef, or hides and hoofs—many of them being fit for little else. The selling rates averaged about ½ ₩ lb. net, the decline being rather less on the better grades, which are scarce, and more on the poorer stock which abounded. Milch cows have varied little from last week in supply or valuation. Veal calves also range about the same. Sheep are in large supply, and a trifle lower; good lambs are higher, if anything. Swine are in fair request, and prices have advanced ½c.@¾c. The total receipts for the week number 5,948 beef cattle, 139 cows, 1,252 veal calves, 12,525 sheep and lambs, 8,722 live hogs.

Breadstuffs were less active and generally lower yesterday. Pork was depressed and cheaper. Beef unusually brisk and buoyant. Groceries were freely purchased at rising prices. Cotton was heavy and drooping. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Fish, Hops, Leather, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. Freights were more active.

Gold was steady yesterday at 144@144¼. Exchange for the Boston steamer fell to 109¼@109½. The Government Stocks firm at Monday's rates. The Railway speculation dull in the forenoon, but better at close. Money easy at five per cent.

The New War—Its Disasters and Horrors.

As near as we can estimate, there have been about forty-five railroad "accidents" (so-called) since the close of the civil war in April last. The precise number of the "casualties," (so-called,) is not easily ascertained; but it is certain, from the researches we have made, that the killed and wounded do not number less than fifteen hundred. If to the casualties by railroad during this time, be added those resulting from steamboat and steamship "disasters," (so called,) during the same period. The grand aggregate of killed and wounded will be found to foot up not short of *five thousand.*

About the time that the rebellion was closing, these railroad and steamboat "accidents" occurred so frequently upon trains, and boats, and ships filled with Union soldiers, that many of them were supposed to be the work of malignant rebels; and some of the great railroad disasters in the Western States, as well as some of the great steamboat disasters on the Mississippi, like that of the *Sultana,* were probably brought about by rebel agencies. But for months past—and months in in which disasters by rail, river and sea, have been more numerous than ever before—no such cause has been in operation.

All this appalling loss of life and limb has resulted from the wickedness, carelessness and contempt for human life of the owners, directors, superintendents, agents and employes of the various lines of travel on which it has occurred. Roads have been out of order; engineers have been drunk, asleep or incompetent; engines have been worn out, boilers worthless, bridges open—something wrong that should have been kept right; and, as a consequence, collisions, disasters, accidents, wounding and death. Miserable steamboats, with poor machinery, wretched gear and brainless officers, have run races against each other, or against time, or in some other way have challenged the devil. Rotten ships, with cracked mechanism, and fools for Captains, have gone to sea intrusted with human cargoes, inevitably bound for the bottom. And so collision has followed explosion, accident has followed wreck, disaster has followed disaster, massacre has followed murder, "ever fast and ever faster," until, of late, every day's newspaper has its share of these horrors, and the community have at last almost got into a panic.

We have had plenty of horrible accounts of the horrors of these affairs. We know all about how the unwary passenger is suddenly crushed to a jelly, how the limbs are torn from the body or the head from the trunk; how men or fragments of men are blown into the air, are precipitated down the abyss, or plunged into the water; how they are scalded to death or roasted to death; how the screaming victims are subjected to every form of physical torture; how women and children, the old and feeble as well as the young and helpless, are killed and maimed; how hopes are blasted, lives ruined, homes desolated, and hearts broken. And even after our bloody experiences in a gigantic war, these horrors are not less impressive. But impressive and appalling though they be, they have not been enough so to affect their guilty authors.

We have designated all this railroad killing and wounding as the new war; and it may well be called so in view of its bloody returns. But the analogy fails, in that there is but one belligerent. The work of slaughter is accomplished by the companies and their mechanism; the public are the passive victims. The directors and their subalterns neither run the risks of soldiers in the field, nor suffer the penalties that are due to culprits.

Though five thousand people have been killed or wounded by these agencies in less than six months, not one of the parties who are guilty and responsible has expiated his crime on the gallows; not one has been sent to the penitentiary for life or for a year; and even the paltry and contemptible business of fining them for their outrages has been done away with. We believe that the execution of but one of the prominent men, who are really responsible for any one of the late railroad massacres, would save the lives of five hundred innocent people before the close of the year. And we believe that until this punishment is meted out, and is fixed as the penalty for the crime, the record of horrors will be interminable.

Will He be Punished?

We sympathize as keenly as any with the respectable kindred and friends of young KETCHUM, but no such feeling can justify our avoidance of the practical question whether he is to suffer the legal penalties of his crime. Nobody in this community doubts that he has committed the State Prison offence of forgery. Yet there is a general feeling that he will escape a felon's punishment—a common belief in the future verification of his own reported words, that "it would be all settled in a few days, and in six months he would walk Wall-street as coolly as he did before the transaction." The presumption is that money and social influence will somehow manage to extricate him from the law. The result of the legal proceedings which have been commenced against him will be generally taken as a test of the strength of the law. New-York justice will be on trial as well as KETCHUM himself. If it does not adjudge him to be a forger, and sentence him accordingly, it will itself be pronounced, by general verdict, to be a vile counterfeit.

We shall not be in haste to adopt any such conclusion. Criminal trials cannot always turn upon the strict deserts of the party arraigned. The same technicalities which are among the safeguards of the innocent, may sometimes be interposed successfully for the guilty, in spite of the best care of public prosecutors. They cannot be put aside at pleasure, and may be of a character that will bind the courts to let even the guiltiest escape. Such an escape by such a cause is proof of the faithfulness of the Judges to law, instead of their unfaithfulness. Poor offenders often get the benefit of it, as well as the rich. If the rich have the advantage in being able to hire the most learned and skillful lawyers, who can best descry and make the most of these special pleas, that is no reflection upon the impartiality of the court. This fact is not duly considered by many who are wont to charge our criminal tribunals with indulgence toward the rich. It should be well remembered in this case, for undoubtedly counsel will be employed for the respondent who will exhaust all the resources of legal ingenuity to get him clear. This is his advantage, and yet it cannot of itself be any reproach to the court that tries him.

But the public prosecutor and the court cannot have too lively a sense of the peculiar responsibility this trial will throw upon them. Their invidious position will bind them to take greater care than ever—the one to guard against all errors, the other to hold the scales of justice with absolute impartiality. If this prosecution fails, let it be plain to all men that they stand clear in their high office. Let them so act as not to give the least color to the old complaint:

> "Plate sin with gold,
> And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
> Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it."

There could hardly be a greater public misfortune than a popular conviction that this is true of our courts of law. The administration of law must be respected, or the law itself will not be; and when respect for law ceases, society becomes a prey to every species of crime. Every man's sense of right cannot fail of being outraged, if the rich man, who has robbed to the extent of hundreds of thousands, escapes with impunity, when the poor man, who steals but a sorry dollar or two, is hurried to the penitentiary. Public justice must become a by-word, when it visits its penalties without mercy upon the petty thief who was born in squalor and want, schooled through all his dark childhood to nothing but vice, and withholds itself from the millionaire forger, who was cradled in luxury and bred from his earliest years in the full light of every moral obligation and every Christian principle. Such an inequality would not only embitter the poor against the law, but would provoke the indignation and contempt of honest men of all classes.

We say nothing now of the exceeding importance of checking the crimes of embezzlement and forgery which have latterly become so rife in our financial circles. They have done a most serious injury to the good repute of our commercial metropolis. The immense pecuniary losses they entail are but of slender consequence in comparison with the recoil upon our honor and credit. Every commercial interest of our city requires that this signal crime of KETCHUM'S shall receive the condign punishment of the law. But that consideration, broad as it is, is too narrow to determine the importance of securing justice in this case. It is not commercial honor, merely, but the honor of the law itself, that is to be protected. We can live without commerce; but without law, everything perishes in anarchy and chaos.

The Autumn Days.

September has crept on apace. Golden-sheaved Autumn has succeeded the fervid Summer, and the revolution of the season is already perceptible in its outward effects on rural and metropolitan life. The "watering-places" are more sensitive to the transitory nature of time and life than even we denizens of brick and mortar structures; and livery-stable keepers sigh, (though in the vernacular,) *fugit irreparabile tempus!*

To judge from the changed aspect of the populations in country and city, the pleasure season is giving place to the working season. Saratoga and Newport were first to take the alarm. Their fashionable patrons are beginning to repack the mysterious enginery of toilet which has been employed in successful or disastrous campaign, and to count the cost and the conquest of the season. To the first keen air prophetic of Autumn, these fashionable resorts are sensitive. The gay birds have begun early to wing their flight southward and homeward. What remains is but a supplementary season. Niagara, and the White Mountains, and Lake George and Champlain, and the myriad lesser lakes, are colder, yet there the fashionable world lags a little. It is because at Niagara nature's waterfall has the *pas* of the hair-dresser's. It is because around the lakes there are some lovers of that "varied language" which nature, according to the poet, speaks to those who hold communion with her. To such the matchless unembroidered dress wherein she arrays herself in Autumn is charm enough to attract a longer *séance* at the Summer resorts. But these loitering guests will soon return. Business or Boreas will bring them back to the busy hum of the city. Such as defalcation couldn't frighten, cold will. Everything portends a brisk and vigorous life for the returned pleasure-seekers. Commerce, manufactures, politics, art, all promise to engage and to repay whatever enterprise and labor our citizens are willing to lay out upon them. If one burden—a national debt—has been added to the load we carry, three greater have been cast off—war, secession, slavery. Fall, with its bracing breezes, will invigorate national life, and already the drooping sails of commerce catch the gales of peace and prosperity.

"Take the Bull by the Horns."

We again enter our emphatic protest against the villainous custom of driving cattle through the streets of the city in the daytime. We are reminded to interpose this periodical objection by the circumstance that our local columns contain some account of the escapade of a maddened ox, and his exciting career through certain up-town streets, on Monday, with the customary concomitants of goring and trampling, to the injury of half a dozen unfortunate wayfarers, and to the final shooting down of the dangerous brute.

This particular method of adding to the ordinary perils of life in the streets is absolutely unnecessary. There is not the shadow of an excuse for it. It might be obviated entirely by the passage and *enforcement* of an ordinance requiring butchers to drive their cattle to the shambles and slaughter-houses during the night season.

As things are now conducted, the only wonder is that more accidents do not occur from the practice. Look at the matter for a moment. The animals are brought directly out of their pastures and confined, perhaps for several days, in a dark stable. Then suddenly they are introduced to all the turmoil and confusion of our crowded thoroughfares. Is it a matter of surprise, therefore, that the bovine brain becomes delirious, and the beast enters upon an infuriated and unmanageable rampage?

In London and in other well-governed municipalities, they would no more permit a drove of cattle to pass through the streets after a specified hour of the day than they would countenance the planting of a field battery for target-practice in the midst of the principal thoroughfares. Cattle are forbidden to air themselves, except during certain hours. They are required to be brought in when the city is comparatively quiet and when few persons are abroad.

A similar ordinance is demanded by this city, and the lives of our people would then be no longer at the mercy of the butcher boys. It is not the first, nor the second time that we have urged this matter upon the consideration of the Common Council. With a realizing sense of our duty to our readers we reiterate our demand, and not less zealously because we incline to the opinion that our words will fall upon unheeding ears. The fact is that several members of the city government are extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of cattle, and the sacrifice of the lives and limbs of a half dozen of their constituents matters little to them so long as the convenience of their business is not disturbed, and its economical working goes along uninterruptedly.

The Close of Summer.

Considering the present elevated state of the mercury in all respectable thermometers, suggestions that Autumn approaches may seem rather unseasonable. Nevertheless, it is as true as the almanac that Fall is already upon us. The end of the hegira of citizens countryward, undertaken to find relief from Summer's heat, by seaside and hillside, shows that the season advances. The return of the tide of annual emigration from New-York, the filling up of its streets, the opening of business and of amusements, tell the same tale. The Summer is past, and the harvest is ending.

It has been noticed that the physical season seems a little in advance of ordinary predecessors. The leaves have already begun to turn, thus changing earlier than their wont. They are crumpling and falling, too, in some localities, just as they do in most European countries, instead of remaining upon their trees, and so giving to the forests that unparalleled and gorgeous wealth of magnificence which crowns an American Autumn. This early decay shows a forwardness in the season.

An analogous precocity is visible in commercial circles. Business is reviving sooner than was expected. The Fall trade is opening earlier than usual, in nearly all branches. Everywhere, the lately stagnant channels of the mercantile world are stirring and filling. It is a good omen. It shows that the Providence which, in our hour of need, poured upon the country a harvest of unexampled fertility, is now likely to prosper the merchant as it has prospered the farmer, and to make the enterprises of the factory, the bench and the counting-room, as fruitful as it has made the ploughed land and the prairie.

This Fall is likely to prove one of great activity in business circles. The war did not pause until half of April had gone. Before the last Confederate army had surrendered, it was already well toward June. The Spring trade, therefore, was hopelessly past. The Summer was pressing upon the country. This latter season has been taken up in preparing for the Fall trade and in getting it in train. The time of pleasuring over, merchants and clerks will combine again for a season of busy and successful work. The currency has got a little more settled, meanwhile, and speculations are frowned down more sternly than a year ago, compared with legitimate, producing business. The war is conclusively ended, and the most skeptical Copperhead, the most hopeful insurgent, could not expect a renewal of it. Even the war-cloud lately lowering along the Rio Grande is furling away. Peace floats on every breeze, and when peace reigns, then commerce, trade, the arts, and all the pursuits of industrious life promise to flourish again. Meanwhile during the Summer, a round million of able-bodied, athletic, seasoned soldiers—citizen-soldiers, heroes of a hundred fights—have been loosed from military service, and are pouring their vivifying life into every vein of manufacturing and mercantile employment. They will add strength to the national current without overflowing its bounds. All looks well for the future.

AT IT AGAIN.—The *Tribune,* referring to the utterly groundless rumor, that Secretary MCCULLOCH "proposes to issue a fifty million loan at market rates," "in the form of ten-forty five per cent bonds," says:

"In three years, *we shall have* all the issues of Seven-Thirty back on our hands, with *the privilege* of converting into Five-Twenty *if we want it.*"

And again: "*The Secretary * * * may change* the Seven-Thirties into bonds of that denomination when they mature. But *we hope this will not be done.*"

A few weeks ago, our contemporary insisted that the terms premium and discount were substantially synonymous. The same reliable pen is traceable in the allusions to the Seven-Thirties, which we have cited. These allusions are unmistakably based on the assumption that to the Secretary of the Treasury, is reserved the privilege of converting, on maturity, the Seven-Thirties into Five-Twenties. Such an assumption is wholly gratuitous. The Seven-Thirties are convertible exclusively at the option of the holders, as is clearly set forth in the printed indorsement on the back of the notes. Wherefore, when the *Tribune* expresses the hope that Secretary MCCULLOCH will not permit the conversion, which was legally provided for and agreed to by the Treasury Department, he simply favors a breach of the plighted faith of the government—practical repudiation.

SATISFACTORY.—A morning cotemporary holds that "money is not worth six per cent." Hear this, ye merchants who are paying at the rate of from seven to ten per cent. per annum for means to carry on your business enterprises, and deem the price thus paid no more than the accommodation is worth! You unwisely believe that the market price of money is regulated by the obsolete laws of supply and demand. Our cotemporary knows better. He knows that money, which is really merchandise, has an absolute and unalterable value, unlike all other articles of merchandise, which fluctuate in price with the ever-varying relations of supply and demand. Wonder where he learned this?

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

The English Cottage Population—Overcrowding—The Moral Effects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STRATFORD, July, 1865.

During the present year, a report was laid before Parliament by Dr. H. J. HUNTER, laboring under the direction of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, as to the state of the *laborers' cottages* in England.

It is a sanitary report, giving bare facts, and not seeking to make any sensation, yet its simple truths produced a most profound impression on the public mind.

Before quoting some few of his many statements in regard to overcrowding, it would be well to remember how many feet of cubic space each person expects to have at night in his sleeping-room. The English Common Lodging House Act requires 240 cubical feet; the magistrates generally demand 500 feet; the army authorities say 500; model lodging-houses, 550; boards of health and prison inspectors want 800, and hospitals are usually built for 1,600; private houses for the upper classes probably give from 1,500 to 2,000.

The usual household establishment in England for a man and his wife and three children, is a room 10 by 12 feet, and 6 feet 6 inches high, or 156 cubic feet for each.

Among the counties visited, Dr. HUNTER reports first on Bedfordshire, the centre of straw-plaiting. Here, out of 150 houses visited, 94 had but one bedroom, and in these 94 were lodged 264 adults and 210 children. In one, for instance, were five adults and no children; in another, six adults and five children; and in another, seven adults and six children; and another, seven adults and four children. Some of the rooms could not have provided more than sixty cubic feet for each person.

The following is a description of some of the "cottages." Of one: "Its plaster walls leaned and bulged very like a lady's dress in a curtsey. One gable end was convex; the other concave; and on this unfortunately stood the chimney, which was a curved tube of clay and wood, resembling an elephant's trunk. A long stick served as a prop to prevent the chimney from falling. * * * A few yards from this cabin stood two of the most ridiculous new model cottages ever seen. The money wasted on these two would have built a third of equal size and convenience."

Of another he says: "The lower nine inches of the door having gone, through sheer rottenness, a few bricks were ingeniously drawn against it from within after shutting, and a bit of matting hung on the inside. One-half of one window was gone, glass and framework, too. Here, without furniture, huddled three adults and five children." The adults, it should be remembered, are usually of different sexes; in one case, one man slept in the same room with six women.

In Berkshire, the cottages are better, yet here the same evil continues of overcrowding; thus in one room, six adults and four children; two men and one woman, all unmarried; three adults and four children, and so on. In Bienham are houses let at 25 cents a week; in one, "the bedroom had no window, no fireplace, no door nor hole, except that in the floor by which it was entered. A man lived there with two grown-up daughters and a growing son; father and boy slept on the bedstead, the girls on the floor. *Each girl had a child* while the family lived here," &c.

In Buckinghamshire similar evils have been experienced, and many new cottages have been erected to check them. "At Tinker's End," says Dr. HUNTER, "I saw a bed-room in which slept four adults with five children, and which measured 11 feet by 9, by 6 feet 5 inches at the highest point." The family had less than the allowance necessary for one convict. Of course, no English gentleman would think of lodging his horses with so little regard to ventilation. Dr. HUNTER says that through a number of cottages the allowance of air was about to each person as if he were "shut up through the night in a box four feet cube," though of course there was much unintentional ventilation.

In Cambridgeshire, he speaks of cots, where a daughter of fourteen, two elder brothers, five children and a married pair lived; and of others with a like proportion. In Hinxton, in a hut let at thirty-two cents a week; there was but one window, and here slept nine people; in another, with an undivided bed-room, there slept eight, of whom two slept in the kitchen; in another, a woman slept with her father, her husband, her child and her husband's brother.

In another village, he speaks of "a deadly lassitude, a hopeless surrendering up to filth" affecting it. In Cornwall, speaking of Calstock, he says: "nothing can exceed the scale of filthiness here. I visited thirteen cots, in each of which the tenants said there was not a privy in the town."

Doretshire great improvements have been made by the landlords in the dwellings of the laborers; yet in Calstock, Dr. H. visited twelve cots with a single bed-room each, in one of which were four adults and a child, and so in other villages.

Durham and Northumberland are the colliery districts, and the houses seem often more comfortable than in the agricultural. Of one mining village, (Birkley) however, the good doctor, in a fit of poetic rage, says: "It invited the multitudinous seas insatiate to wash the outsides of Birkley, and were the Black Hole of Calcutta placed in the crater of Etna, it would but present the row of cots called the Red Row, in Birkley." Yet here lived in one, for instance, four adults and four children, and in another, seven adults, and so on. In another village, (Nesmith,) the cottages contain only one room each. In Lincolnshire, Dr. HUNTER says of the rich vale of Evisham: "As if it were not enough for their share in Eve's curse, to work all day out of doors for eightpence, the poor women have to walk some two miles to get the work—that is, the parish where a woman labors will not provide her a dwelling to hire, and she must walk back to her own parish." One of these women was the mother of a young family of four. What a load of anxiety must have lain upon her all day, as she worked so far from home! How comparatively easy would she have been had the nest of children been within reach, even if out of sight! Her absence presents to one what poverty is in strong relief. The idea of the presence of cruelty is not to be suppressed in one's mind by assurances that the mother is hard and doesn't care. We know that God did not make her hard, and that she ought to care very much. The land-owner does not know his duty or the practice of his forefathers, *when he receives rent without protecting those whose labor it represents* from this unnecessary physical hardship, and either distress or unnatural callousness of mind." Good words from the sanitary adviser to the landlord, and not without effect, as we believe the evil has recently been much mitigated by legislation.

We could follow the Doctor, if it were necessary, in his elaborate report on the various counties of England. These vary, of course, in the density of population and the comfort of the laboring classes, but, in general, correspond to others he presents. They reveal a fearful condition, as regards "the hinds" of England, showing a more immoral and unhealthy crowding of persons in one room than can be found even in many of the towns. Dr. HUNTER is careful not to say much of the moral influence of this density, but from the testimony presented by clergymen and physicians to the various committees of the House of Commons, we know that it is of the most debasing kind. Cases of shocking incest, of indiscriminate intercourse and early debauchery are the constant result. Here in these packed rural cottages are born the unhappy illegitimate children who are cast upon the parish; here the unfortunate prostitutes are first initiated; here crimes which offend the instincts of all others are developed in most offensive forms.

We believe the condition of the houses of the English hinds is the greatest disgrace on modern British civilization. We have nothing in America that approaches it, unless possibly the mode of life of some of the lowest of the slaves in former years, and with them we have never heard that crimes of incest were rife. The British upper classes are called upon by every motive of humanity, religion and prudence to cure these shocking evils. And we have great faith that in the course of years very much will be done in this direction, as much has been done.

C. L. B.

NOTES.

—Providence papers make a note of a proposed new line between Boston and New-York. They say that contracts have been completed between the Neptune Steamship Company, the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company, and the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, for the establishment of the line by way of Bristol. The Neptune Company will furnish first-class side-wheel steamers, to be constructed with special reference to this service, that they may be entirely secure in the roughest weather. These boats the Company have already contracted for, and work upon them has commenced. The Bristol Railroad Company have awarded the contract for the extension of wharf facilities at Bristol, and that work is also progressing. This job embraces about four thousand cubic yards of masonry, and fifty thousand cubic yards of earth embankment, and its completion will afford ample water accommodations in one of the finest harbors in the world. The Boston and Providence Company are now building a number of first-class, modern passenger cars for the line, and a powerful locomotive will be at once put under contract. The steamboat train between Boston and Bristol will be a "lightning express," to go through over the Seekonk branch in one and a half hours. It is proposed to make this exclusively a passenger route, and to combine every advantage that can contribute to its safety, speed and elegant comfort. Passengers will arrive in Bristol from Boston so as to make the transfer to the boat by daylight, in the Summer season, and will be able to get supper before they leave the bay. Passengers from New-York will have a good night's rest, and yet arrive in Boston in season for the earliest trains for the North and East. The new line is to go into operation on the 1st of June next.

—Some of the Eastern steamboat lines are indulging in a very lively competition, running passengers from Boston to Portland, or somewhere in that direction, for a 25 cent stamp. We have "been there." Many years ago a similar strife was begun between two North River lines; they beat each other down from a dollar to fifty cents, then to twenty-five, then to a shilling; (does any old inhabitant remember the coin known in city vernacular as "a shil'n?") and at last one line carried passengers for nothing. The other party went 12½ cents better, and for a few days actually paid passengers a shilling or a quarter to go, just to get more on a crowd than could the opposition. We were young then, and incautious enough to take the bait, (which was a quarter,) and started for the Dutch village up the river. It was all well enough until we came to be hungry and sleepy, and then we found that not a bite nor a bed was to be had except at double or treble price. Our little experiment cost about fifty per cent. more than the same trip would have cost on the old lines, at $1 for fare. When any man offers to do work for fifty per cent. less than it is worth, before you take him up make a careful scrutiny of his fence; ten to one there's a nigger in it.

—The people of Maine are within two weeks of a State election, and yet there is no more excitement among them than if it were two years off. Usually, at this season, they are wide awake, and calling names, making speeches, holding monster meetings, and working their party journals at a hundred pounds to the square inch. Now, all is silent; nobody cares. Has the discipline of defeat so chastened the Democratic party that they have no stomach for the fight? They sounded a key-note platform, one of rather extreme liberality; but perhaps they pitched the key too high—other States do not hasten to indorse it. At any rate the Maine election promises to be a tame and uninteresting affair.

—We took occasion, a few days since, to remark the singular fact that none of the old time abolition names, which were wont to swell in big type from posters on the walls, could be found upon the muster rolls of the rank and file of the Union armies. To this some waggish (he must be a wag) correspondent of the *Independent* replies:

"A few moments' reflection enables me to recall the following names of prominent Abolitionists who have had either sons, grandsons or son-in-law actively engaged in the military service of the country during the war. They have filled all ranks, from private to Major-General. Most of them have been in fighting

positions, or others of equal exposure, and I do not know that any of them ever flinched from duty or danger," &c., &c., &c.

Now isn't that a glorious record, and couldn't the list be elongated by adding the names of prominent Abolitionists whose wives' cousins, and neighbors' friends, and ministers' brothers have been in fighting positions? "This war," says Prof. H. Autobaka, "this war shall be successful if I have to send all my wife's relations to the bloody field—aye, Sir, if my bosom friend shall be torn from my side and his fair form disfigured muchly by grapes and canister."

—Mr. TEFT, purser of the steamer *Twilight*, from Wilmington, has our thanks for papers.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. KEAN's remarkable performance of *Louis XI.*, in BOUCICAULT's play of that name, was witnessed last night by a full and fashionable audience. The fierce and sometimes repulsive transitions of the part, culminating in the fearful death-agony of the wretched old man, were interpreted with genuine power by this sterling artist. Properly placed on the stage, the play—with such a central character—would "run" for a season. It has but little to recommend it now save the genius of Mr. KEAN, and the vigorous but somewhat too ample acting of Mr. CATHCART. Miss CHAPMAN as the *Dauphin* was pleasant and graceful, and Mrs. KEAN displayed her good nature by accepting so trivial a rôle as that of a village maiden. "Louis XI." will be repeated on Friday next. To-night the "Merchant of Venice," with Mr. KEAN as the Jew.

MUSICAL.—Mr. BATEMAN's forthcoming series of grand concerts promise to be unusually interesting. They will be given in Irving Hall, under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, who provides the orchestra. Mr. BATEMAN's artists are entirely new to this country. Mme. PAREPA, the primadonna, is, of course, the prominent attraction. She is a thorough artiste of whose success there can be no doubt. It may be questioned indeed if we have had a better vocalist in this country for many years. Her voice is singularly fresh and beautiful, and her skill in using it leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. DANNRENTHER, the pianist, is an American who has recently completed his studies in Europe. He was eminently successful last season in London, and is known to be a first-class musician as well as an admirable performer. Of the violinist, Signor ROSA, we know nothing, but rumor is not silent on the subject of his merits. Lastly, but not leastly, Mr. BATEMAN has at length succeeded in making an engagement with Mr. LEVEY, the celebrated performer on the cornet-à-piston, and, since the death of Herr KOENIG, decidedly the master of that instrument. With such artists and a full band, we may reasonably look forward to a series of admirable entertainments. The first concert takes place on the 11th of September. Mme. PAREPA is expected by the next Cunard steamer.

PRESTIDIGITATION.—Mr. HERMANN, the famous prestidigitateur, will commence a series of his admirable performances—how well they are remembered even now—at the Academy of Music, on Monday week, the 11th of September. Mr. HERMANN's stay will be a brief one, and preludes a flying visit to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Havana. His programme is entirely new, and will be rendered without apparatus. The Academy has been newly decorated, and presents an extremely handsome appearance. The musical part of the evening's entertainment will be interesting, inasmuch as it includes the regular orchestra of the Academy.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF MR. LINCOLN.—Mr. J. W. DODGE, the well-known artist, has added to his admirable series of portraits of distinguished personages a superb imperial photograph of Mr. LINCOLN. Like the other pictures of this series this photograph is taken from a likeness painted by Mr. DODGE. His extraordinary skill in this branch of art has enabled him to produce a portrait remarkable for its perfect naturalness and life-like accuracy. Many portraits of the late President, while endeavoring to convey the grave expressions of his countenance, have deepened that expression until the general effect has become suggestive of dullness rather than otherwise. Mr. DODGE has avoided this great mistake, and, while doing full justice to the serious and dignified aspect of the face, has preserved that depth and vivacity of the eye which was so strikingly evident to those who were admitted by Mr LINCOLN to his most intimate companionship. In fact many of Mr. LINCOLN's friends, both in Washington and elsewhere, to whom this likeness has been submitted, pronounce it the most satisfactory portrait of our late President that has been issued. It is published, together with Mr. DODGE's photographs of WASHINGTON and President JOHNSON, at No. 713 Broadway.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

Victory on this Side the Line—The Americans are the Winners by a Close Figure—Exciting Contest.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The international cricket match was concluded to-day. The contest was very close, the Americans barely winning, as their last man was in. The score stood as follows: First innings—Canada, 73; the Americans, 63. Second innings—Canada, 54; the Americans, enough to win. The Americans played throughout with one man short.

Base Ball at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The base ball match, to-day, between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Pastimes, of Baltimore, resulted in a victory for the Philadelphia club, after a spirited and well-contested game on both sides. The score stood: Athletics, 39; Pastimes, 27. There were fully 5,000 spectators, and the playing on both sides was pronounced very fine.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Indian Outrages on the Texan Frontier—Extension of Telegraphs—The Freedmen in Good Condition—Arrest of Judge Jones, of Alabama.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The steamship *Mariposa* has arrived from New-York.

Nearly a million specie has arrived here within the last two days.

Texas advices report the frontier in a worse condition than ever before. The Austin and San Antonio papers are filled with accounts of outrages by Indians and highway robberies. Steps have, however, been taken by the military to afford protection to the frontier settlers.

The telegraph is being extended from Houston to San Antonio, Shreveport and Vicksburgh.

The condition of the blacks is, with a few exceptions, represented to be satisfactory.

The worm continues its ravages on the cotton in the lower counties of Texas.

At a public meeting of the citizens of six counties, resolutions were passed accepting the situation, and pledging support to the National Government and Gov. HAMILTON; acknowledging the abolishment of slavery, and asking Gov. HAMILTON to call a convention.

Hon. W. J. JONES, Judge of the United States Court of Alabama at the time of the secession of that State, and continued in the same position by the succeeding regime, has been arrested at Montgomery and bonded in $20,000 to await trial.

The Cotton Crop—Extension of Railroad Facilities.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The cotton crop will be almost an entire failure throughout West Tennessee. The rust is destroying it as fast as it matures. The yield in the western part of the State, where cotton grows the best, will not be over 200 pounds to the acre.

The railroad is completed from Memphis to Corinth.

Termination of a Suit on the Excise Law.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

In the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* HOLBROOK, which was carried up to the Supreme Judicial Court, on the ground that the defendant had the right to sell intoxicating liquors under a license from the United States, the court decided that the payment to the United States of a fee for a license and a revenue duty or tax, does not exempt the defendant from responsibility for violating the criminal laws of the Commonwealth.

The Case of the Late McManus.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 29.

In the murder case here, to-day, the jury rendered a verdict that MICHAEL MCMANUS came to his death at the hands of BRYAN MCDONALD, Jr., but whether by accident or design the jury are unable to determine. The elder MCDONALD has been discharged from arrest.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

New Arrangement in Reference to Counsel.

Messrs. Baker and Schade Reappear for the Defence.

Testimony of Dr. J. G. Roy, Physician at Andersonville.

His Terrible Picture of that Awful Place.

Some Evidence From Prisoners Under Wirz.

INCREASING HORRORS OF THE FEARFUL RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The prisoner was brought into court at 10:30 o'clock.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN said he had a communication from the prisoner, which read as follows:

OLD CAPITOL PRISON,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 29, 1865.

Col. N. P. Chipman, Judge-Advocate Military Commission:

I most respectfully ask the commission, as I am here alone, to send for my counsel, Messrs. SCHADE and BAKER, as I understand that on my most fervent entreaties they have consented again to appear for me. They understand my whole case and know my witnesses and papers.

Hoping that the commission will grant my request, I sign myself,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. WIRZ,
late Capt. and A. A. G., C. S. A.

Major-Gen. WALLACE said if there was no objection, the gentlemen would be sent for.

No objection being made, and the commission being disposed to afford every proper means for defence, an orderly was dispatched for Messrs. BAKER and SCHADE.

The court was then cleared for about three-quarters of an hour, and when the doors were opened, the record of yesterday was read. Messrs. BAKER and SCHADE again appeared in court as counsel for WIRZ. The room was more crowded than heretofore with spectators, many women being in the crowd.

Dr. J. G. Roy was called, and being examined by Assistant Judge-Advocate Hosmer, testified that he was on duty at Andersonville; he was under the immediate charge of Dr. Stevenson; the hospital was in a deplorable condition, there not being a sufficient supply of tents and bunks; there were no comforts; he was told that there were between 30,000 and 35,000 prisoners there; he did not find much difficulty in obtaining medicines, excepting a few of the rarer articles; the men presented the most horrible specimens of humanity he ever saw; a large number of them were affected with the worst forms of scurvy; he attributed the sickness to long confinement, exposure and absence of the comforts of life; there were maggots in the swamp near the hospital, the malaria from which had a most fatal effect upon the patients; the insects or white ants with wings, were such as result from decayed animal and vegetable matter; they were so numerous that it was dangerous for a man to open his mouth at sundown; the witness heard that there was a dead-line, and one of the patients was killed, but he did not see him shot; he stated the circumstances under which the prisoners were when Wirz had command of them, and while he was in the administration of his duties as a surgeon; all the surgeons came to the conclusion that Capt. Wirz had full authority over the prison under Gen. Winder; he had seen the chief clerk of Dr. James bucked, and inquiring the reason, was informed that the punishment was inflicted by order of Capt. Wirz.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—The hospital fund about which he has testified, and with which delicacies for the sick were purchased, was in existence when he went to Andersonville; during the month of February or March last $5,000 in Confederate money was drawn from the fund; at that time a one dollar greenback would purchase twenty in Confederate money. The witness was at Andersonville six months, and the bucking was the only instances of cruelty he had seen; the medical condition of the hospital was better after Dr. Clayton came there; Capt. Wirz exercised no more influence over the other physicians than he did over Dr. Clayton.

At one o'clock the court took a recess until two o'clock.

On reassembling Dr. B. A. Vanderkeift testified that he was on duty at Annapolis from May 26, 1863, to May 28, 1865. He attended to more than 2,000 of the returned prisoners from Andersonville. They were suffering from chronic diarrhea, scurvy, and other diseases. Some were in a dying condition, and others had to be treated in the hospital before they acquired strength enough to be taken home; the disease from which death ensued more than from any other cause was chronic diarrhea; this resulted from insufficient and improper food and exposure; very little attention was paid to their condition at Andersonville; he was shown a photograph of a living skeleton, and said he had seen many of the returning prisoners in a similar condition.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—He knew officially that the men were from Andersonville; had seen men reduced to the condition represented in the photograph; witness was regularly educated in Germany as a physician.

Martin E. Hogan testified as to his having been a prisoner at Andersonville; the men there were in a miserable condition—as bad as possibly could be; the men were so thick that they could scarcely elbow their way; some lay in their own filth, calling for water and crying for food, but no attention was paid them; he also testified to the miserable quality of the food, and its injurious effect; such as half baked corn bread, which was sour; and the beef, when it was furnished, was of an inferior quality; men afflicted with the scurvy would crawl upon the ground; the sight was horrible; very many were insufficiently clad, and, having no shelter, burrowed in the ground; as to hounds, he was brought back to prison by their agency; he had seen Capt. Wirz with hounds, trying to strike the track of an escaped prisoner; for attempting to escape from prison, about the 8th of October, 1864, after the most obscene abuse from Capt. Wirz, he was fastened by the neck and feet and remained there sixty-eight hours; he heard Capt. Wirz give orders that he should not have food; but he did get food from some paroled comrades, who stole it for him; he had seen three comrades put in the stocks at the same time; one man was put in the stocks because he asserted his manhood; by resenting the abuse of a Confederate soldier when the prisoners were being removed from Andersonville to Millen; the witness saw Capt. Wirz take a man by the collar because he could not walk faster; the man was so worn by disease he could not; throwing the man on his back, he stamped upon him with his feet; he saw the man bleeding, and he died a short time after; in the dissecting-room he saw students in the pursuit of knowledge sawing open the skulls of deceased prisoners, and opening the bodies.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—When he escaped he took with him a knife to protect himself from harm if necessary; it was a Confederate Surgeon's knife, which he had taken without leave; his companions who attempted to escape were provided with revolvers; five loads were fired at the party who first pursued, and who were sending the dogs after them: he was put in the stocks from personal revenge because he tried to escape; the papers he signed before he attempted his escape he did not consider a parole of honor; he did not know what he was signing.

Q.—Do you believe that you could have passed out of the prison without signing that paper? A.—If I had signed a parole of honor I should have respected it.

The cross-examination was further continued.

J. D. Kieser testified that he was in the United States service, captured and sent to Andersonville; he arrived there with the first party of 400 men; there was sufficient accommodation then, but as others were added affairs became bad, and the men began to be afflicted with diarrhea, dysentery, scurvy and gangrene; they lay on the ground and were not protected from the weather; in April or May, 1864, supplies were received from the North; some moldy bread or cake was thrown over the dead line; one man reached beyond the line for a piece of moldy bread or cake, when the guard fired, and shot the man through the head; he saw another man after he had been shot in the abodmen; he had seen men in the chain gang with iron collars round their necks; some of them were thus punished for attempting to make their escape; the prisoner was profane and overbearing toward our men on the slightest provocation; he had seen men bucked by order of Capt. Wirz; the witness had seen Gen. Winder at the prison; a number of our prisoners rushed up to see him, when he told our men to stand back, and gave orders to the guard to fire on those who approached the gate nearer than fifteen feet.

The witness was for a long time cross-examined by the defence. He had never seen Capt. Wirz commit an assault on any individual prisoner, but he had heard the prisoner give orders to the guard, one of them, to confine a prisoner in the stocks for attempting to escape. Wirz called him a damned Yankee —— of a ——. The man spoke back, when Wirz drew a revolver, and told him he would fix him. The man was sent to the stocks, where he remained twelve hours.

The court, at a quarter past four o'clock, adjourned.

Colonial Anniversary.

BATH, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The 258th Anniversary of the landing of the first English colony on the New-England coast, was observed to-day at Fort Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, with appropriate exercises, Hon. CHARLES J. GILMORE, of Brunswick, was the President of the day, and Hon. J. W. PATTERSON, of Hanover, N. H., the orator.

The latter in his address briefly alluded to the historical events commemorated, and then proceeded to consider the influence of colonization especially upon our nation. He spoke in a patriotic strain of the lessons to be derived from our past history, and of our duties in the crisis which we were passing through.

The oration contained noble sentiments, suggestive thoughts, historical references and patriotic reflections, and was highly appropriate to the times. The day was delightful, and some two thousand persons were present to enjoy the scene and participate in the festivities of the occasion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

REPORTS TO THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

An interesting report has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau from Col. SAMUEL THOMAS, Assistant Commissioner of Mississippi, dated Vicksburgh, Aug. 15, containing an account of affairs in that State. He says railroads are being rebuilt, roads and bridges repaired, telegraph lines extended to the cities and interior towns of the State, and in a short time communication will be easy and rapid. The colonies of freedmen working the land assigned them at Davis Bend, Camp Hawley, near Vicksburgh; De Sota Point, opposite, and at Washington, near Natchez, are all doing well; their crops are maturing fast; as harvest time approaches the number of rations issued are reduced, and they are compelled to rely on their own resources. At least ten thousand bales of cotton will be raised by these people who are raising crops on their own account. The number of idle people around them is constantly declining, as labor is abundant, and good prices are offered for all kinds of work. The Treasury Department has turned over to the bureau all lands, houses and tenements held by them. This included houses in Vicksburgh and Natchez, which were being rented from month to month, and plantations leased Jan. 1, 1865. Claimants are making great exertions to have their property returned when it is leased but not used for the benefit of refugees or freedmen. They argue that the President's proclamation secures to them right of property, and implies that all the property held by government should be restored. This property is a source of considerable revenue to the bureau. The General commanding department has returned a large amount of property to citizens, which has been in possession of government. The feeling against taking property of most violent rebels is strong. The amount of rations issued to whites is about the same as issued to freedmen. Not less than 5,000 people are cutting wood for steamers on the Mississippi River, and more people are engaged in this business than ever, but they support themselves. The total number of freedmen in the State is estimated at 346,600, of whom only 3,000 are receiving assistance from government.

BASE BALL—THE GRAND MATCHES IN WASHINGTON.

The New-York Club Atlantic *vs.* National have made the finest played game of the season. Never before in the annals of the game has there been a season marked with so many contests illustrative of the uncertainty of the game of base ball as this. We could cite a dozen instances of late occurrence in which a surprising change has occurred in the play of clubs or in the characters of the contest. Probably the most striking illustration was that afforded in the base ball tourney at Washington this week, in which a club so badly defeated in one game as to astonish all who visited their play, turns round and the very next day gives a much stronger club one of the closest rubs for a victory they have had for a long time past. The signal victory obtained by the Athletics over the Nationals on Monday, led everyone to suppose that the champion Atlantics would almost annihilate them, but, strange to relate, they encountered an opposition, in their efforts to follow the lead made by the Athletics, that led to an interchange of congratulations at a victory obtained by a score of thirty-three to nineteen—less than two to one, although the Athletics had defeated the same players (with one exception) by a score of eighty-seven to twelve—over seven to one. A better contested game and a finer display of skill in a match, on both sides, and in both departments of the game, we have not witnessed this season than was shown in the match between the Atlantics and Nationals, at Washington on Tuesday. Every position on both sides was admirably played, Messrs. GORMAN and BERTHRONG, of the Nationals, especially doing yeoman service for their club in this match, as they did the day before. But we have not space to comment in full on the game, and, therefore, refer to the score for the particulars, from which it will be seen that the Nationals had the lead in the game at the close of the sixth innings, by a score of 17 to 12—a degree of success they prided themselves on attaining against the champion club of the United States, though they were finally defeated.

The following is the score:

NATIONAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Parker, 2d b	3	1	Pierce, c	2	3
Gorman, c. f	3	2	C. Smith, 3d b	4	4
Prouty, 3d b	3	3	Start, 1st b	3	4
Berthrong, s. s	4	2	Chapman, l. f	3	4
Williams, p	3	2	Crane, 2d b	2	5
Hodges, 1st b	4	0	Pratt, p	4	3
James, r. f	2	2	Sid. Smith, r. f	4	3
Yeatman, l. f	2	3	Galvin, s. s	2	4
Walden, c	3	3	P. O'Brien, c. f	3	3
Total	27	19	Total	27	33

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Nationals	2	2	6	0	7	0	1	0	1	19
Atlantics	1	3	5	2	8	13	0	1	0	33

Umpire—Mr. DAKIN, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. CRONIN and FULTON.
Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.
Fly-catches—Nationals, 13; Atlantics, 12.

After the game was over the parties adjourned to the National Hotel where their hospitable hosts had prepared a sumptuous feast for them, and the remainder of the evening was spent in social enjoyment. On Wednesday the Atlantics were to have called upon the President and then take cars for New-York, they being engaged to play the Eurekas of Newark, at Bedford, on Thursday.

THE PARDON BUSINESS.

Paragraphs have appeared in the newspapers stating that the President had established an executive bureau to take charge of pardon applications, &c., and that the Third Auditor of the Treasury, Mr. WILSON, had been appointed or designated as chief of the bureau. We have authority for saying that the President has not established the bureau n rmed, and, consequently, Mr. WILSON has not been appointed or designated as aforesaid. The new bureau was suggested to the President, who approved of the idea, but there being no law authorizing the bureau, the matter was dropped for the present.

A GENERAL DYING.

Gen. SCHEMMELFLEMING, is now lying at the point of death at his home in Pennsylvania, having contracted consumption while in the service. Gen. SCHEMMELFLEMING was mustered out of the service by the order of the War Department. His friends are now endeavoring to have him reinstated so that his wife may receive a pension after his death.

A CORRECTION.

Somebody wrote a letter, which was published in an obscure paper, stating that a quarrel occurred between Mr. Senator CONNESS, of California, and Hon. Mr. MCCULLOCH, in the course of which the latter opposed negro suffrage, and the former used profane language. Senator CONNESS, writing on the subject, says:

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, Monday, July 24, 1865.

I regret exceedingly that any one has seen fit to use the name of our Secretary of the Treasury or my own in such connection as they are found in the extract before me. It is the greatest injustice to both. The remarks on the subject of negro suffrage were made on an occasion before I left Washington by Mr. MCCULLOCH to me, but nothing occurred of the kind stated, nor were such profane words ever uttered by myself, nor any words corresponding to those before me. The relations of the honorable gentleman and myself, on the contrary, are, so far as I know, of the most pleasant and cordial character.

You will oblige me by giving this publicity in your paper, and you have my thanks for calling my attention to the matter. Your obedient servant,
JOHN CONNESS.

SECRETS TO BE TOLD.

It is understood that the government will soon publish a complete history of the secret service of the various armies, particularly that of the Army of the Potomac, which, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. SHARP, formerly of the One Hundred and Twentieth New-York Regiment, and Col. J. C. BABCOCK, obtained so high a degree of efficiency. The details of this service will prove intensely interesting, embracing as they do an entirely new system of espionage upon the civil and military operations of the enemy. The record will extend from the campaign on the Peninsula to the close of the war at Richmond.

DEATH OF GOV. BROUGH.

The death of Gov. BROUGH has produced a profound sensation here this afternoon and evening. Those who heard his speech to Mr. JOHNSON upon the latter's assumption of the duties of President comment upon it with considerable interest. It was the model speech of the many made by the chairman of delegations of that time. Gov. ANDERSON, who succeeds Gov. BROUGH, is a brother of Gen. ANDERSON, of Sumter fame, and one of the most brilliant orators of the age. The citizens of Ohio, residents in Washington, will take appropriate action on the subject of the death of Gov. BROUGH.

VESSELS TO BE SOLD.

The following naval vessels, the services of which are no longer required, will be offered at public sale at the navy-yard in this city on the 15th of September: *Jacob Bell*, paddle-wheel, 229 tons; *Yankee*, paddle-wheel, 328 tons; *Keystone State*, paddle-wheel, 1,364; *John L. Lockwood*, paddle-wheel, 180; *Victoria*, screw, 254; *Alphia*, screw; *Delaware*, paddle-wheel, 351; *Fuschia*, screw, 180; *Currituck*, screw, 193; *Moccasin*, screw, 192; *Ella*, paddle-wheel, 230, *Eureka*, screw, 550 tons.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The sentence in the case of PAUL FRANK, alias Paul Leon, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was tried by court-martial for desertion to the enemy, and sentenced to be hung by the neck until dead, has been commuted to imprisonment in Fort Delaware at hard labor for five years. Yesterday PAUL was taken from the Old Capitol Prison and forwarded to the fort under guard.

GEN. BANKS.

The statement that Gen. BANKS is a legal citizen of Louisiana is a mistake—his family having returned to Waltham, Mass., of which place he claims to be a legal citizen, hence the report that he is a candidate to succeed his own successor, Mr. GOOCH, recently appointed Naval Officer of Boston, is legitimate.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

DAVIS' TRIAL.

The trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS will take place before a United States Circuit Court, but the particular one has not yet been designated. There seems to be no importance attached to the fact that the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, some months ago, found a true bill against him for constructive treason in sending his troops to operate against Washington in the Summer of 1864. The Grand Jury of the Court at Knoxville has indicted him for treason, for there DAVIS harangued the people against the United States Government. The trial, however, cannot now take place in that town, or at any other place in the tenth Judicial District, for the reason that the vacancy occasioned by the death of Associate-Justice CATRON has not yet been filled. As military operations against the United States were directed by orders given from Richmond, it is probable that the trial will take place in Virginia, at Norfolk, in which event Chief-Justice CHASE will preside, as that State is embraced in the Judicial Circuit assigned to him.

STEPHENS AND OTHERS.

Representations in behalf of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, and other prominent rebel leaders, have been made to the executive authority, but there is no decision in their respective cases.

A LONG TRIAL.

The counsel for WIRZ say that they will summon at least one hundred and fifty witnesses. If so, those, with the witnesses called for the prosecution, will make three hundred in all to be examined, probably extending the trial three months.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

It is untrue, as stated in some of the newspapers, that the President has granted pardons to GIDEON J. PILLOW, late in the rebel army, A. O. P. NICHOLSON, ex-United States Senator, and at one time the editor of the Washington *Union*, and WILLIAM WILLIAMS, A. SCROGGS and C. F. LUCKY, of Tennessee, and EX-Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina. These applications have not been acted on by the President.

GEN. NEILL'S ACCIDENT.

The accident to Gen. NEILL, of Pennsylvania, last night, is more serious than was at that time supposed. He had just stepped from a street-car, when he was knocked down by a horse, which was ridden at a rapid rate. He is slightly injured in the left temple, and by a fracture of the left shoulder. His ribs are supposed to be affected, as he was spitting blood to-day.

PERFECT FREEDOM OF TRADE.

The following proclamation was issued this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, by my proclamations of the thirteenth and twenty-fourth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, removing restrictions in part upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade with the States recently declared in insurrection, certain articles were exempted from the effect of said proclamation as contraband of war; and whereas, the necessity for restricting trade in said articles has now, in a great measure, ceased, it is hereby ordered that on and after the 1st day of September, 1865, all restrictions aforesaid be removed, so that the articles declared by the said proclamations to be contraband of war may be imported into and sold in said States, subject only to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

[L. S.]

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Reports received at the Department of Agriculture warrant the statement that the potato crop this season will be one of the largest crops ever grown in this country.

POST-OFFICE MATTERS.

The Postmaster-General has made a contract for conveyance of the mails from Norfolk, by Hampton, to Old Point Comfort and back, six times per week. He has also ordered the opening of various post-offices in North and South Carolina.

Death of Gov. Brough.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

Gov. BROUGH died at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The funeral service of Gov. BROUGH will take place at his residence, in Cleveland, on Friday, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

From the Cleveland Leader of Monday.

The latest news from Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, leaves little hope that he will long survive. His disease, gangrene in the foot, accompanied by a malignant carbuncle, gains ground rapidly. The first operation for removal of the destroyed substance did not prove successful. On Tuesday of last week gangrene made its appearance on the side of the foot near the heel, and on the under surface of the wound under the outer side of the ankle joint, and simultaneously another large carbuncle exhibited itself on the back, near the seat of the former one. Caustics were freely applied to the gangrenous spots, but they only produced great suffering without causing any favorable results. On Thursday Surgeon-General BARR put the Governor under the influence of ether, and then proceeded to remove carefully with a knife the diseased structure. In doing this the entire portion of the foot from the outside of the ankle joint to the centre of the sole was laid bare. Incisions in the new carbuncle were freely made, and then the whole cut surface was literally cauterized with nitric acid. The operation lasted an hour. On Saturday it was found that the gangrene was still spreading, and the knife was again used. The most favorable hopes were again entertained, but have since been dissipated. The surgeons decided finally upon amputation of the entire foot; but the local inflammation was so great that they finally contented themselves with making incisions instead. At the present time the worst results are apprehended.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Nomination Meeting—Progress of Trade—Help Wanted from Congress.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Friday, Aug. 25.

The people of Craven County meet in mass convention to-morrow in Newbern to nominate two delegates to the State Convention, which assembles in Raleigh on the 2d of October.

Leading merchants of Newbern are sending goods in large quantities into all parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Southeastern Virginia, bringing back cotton, tobacco and other products, giving employment to the railroads, which are now running night and day.

An effort will be made this Winter to obtain an appropriation from Congress to defray the expense of deepening the channel uniting the inland waters of North Carolina with the ocean, which, with the removal of a small bar in the Neuse River, will enable the largest ocean steamer to run to Newbern.

From Europe.

The National Steam Navigation Company's screw steamer *Pennsylvania*, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th August, arrived here last evening. Her news has been anticipated.

From Siam.

Intelligence has been received to-day from Siam. The news is unimportant. No signs of cholera exist in the kingdom.

The news of the assassination of President LINCOLN, and of the shooting of BOOTH by CORBETT, had just reached Bangkok, and had produced a marked impression.

Open Day and Night.

On and after Sept. 1, 1865, H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, will keep his store open DAY AND NIGHT,

for the better accommodation of physicians and those requiring medicines.

Medicines prescribed at night are generally for urgent cases, and it is especially desirable that not only during the night, but at all times as well, they be prepared by thoroughly competent and unfatigued persons.

The faculty and the public may feel assured that none but the most experienced are employed in this establishment, the experience of each, in the best retail drug-stores, being from eight to twenty-five years. The day and night will be divided, and no clerk will be on duty more than ten hours per day. Trusting the faculty and public will appreciate this effort to supply a want long felt in the community, the proprietor subscribes himself,

Their obedient servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

[*Advertisement.*]

Great Attempt at Bank Robbery.

BANK ROGUES,
BANK DEFAULTERS,
BANK BURGLARS
SET AT NAUGHT.

THE ONLY PLACE TO PUT YOUR MONEY AND SECURITIES.

Extract of a letter from E. P. Slaffer, Cashier First National Bank of Cortland, N. Y.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1865.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

DEAR SIRS: An attempt was made last night to open our safe, (the one we bought of you,) but did not succeed.

My confidence in your Fire and Burglar-proof Safe is stronger than ever. I most certainly can retire at night with more composure than before. Yours truly,

E. P. SLAFFER.

HOW THEY TRIED TO DO IT.

From the Cortland Gazette.

DARING BURGLARY.—The First National Bank of this village was burglariously entered on Wednesday night of this week, and an unsuccessful attempt made to obtain ingress into the safe of the institution. They gained entrance to the building apparently through the south and east windows. A hole was drilled just above the lock of the outside door of the safe, and a large quantity of powder deposited therein and exploded, which must have been repeated many times, as some twenty pieces of fuse that had been used were found upon the floor, but the door was not opened or unlocked.

Other attempts were also made to effect an entrance, but without avail. A large quantity of blacksmith's tools was found in the building on Thursday morning, as also a quantity of railroad tools.

If they had succeeded in gaining an entrance through the outside doors, their work would have but just begun, for they would have been confronted by another "Burglar Proof" inside before they could have laid their hands upon the "greenbacks" lying very quietly therein. The safe is one of Herring & Co.'s improved bankers' "lock ups," and clearly demonstrated its superiority.

HERRING & CO.'S
NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,
WITH HERRING & FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON,
AND PATENT COMBINATION LOCKS,

The best and most reliable protection against rogues of all kinds now extant.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean; stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 316 BROADWAY.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Window Shades.

No. 339 BROADWAY.

For stores,
For skylights,
For dwellings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bones and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 93 Bowery, New-York.

Curtains

and curtain materials, all kinds,
at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

Electricity,

Galvanism, Magnetism, Galvanic Baths, &c., administered by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st. The most obstinate diseases speedily eradicated.

Trusses, &c.,

"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior Supporters and Braces.
GREGORY & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway.

Window Shades

For stores or dwellings,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

The Great Desideratum of the Day.

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK.
OFFICE, NO. 107 4TH-AV.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium

Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,

No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Patent Hem Stitcher, No. 505 Broadway.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Important to Mothers.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Lace Curtains.

Swiss Tambourbd. Swiss Application. Nottingham. New Styles, 1865.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patter

FINANCIAL.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts.

STUDIO VAULT,
OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of

FAMILY SILVER,
Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,

ARTISTS' STUDIES,
AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.

Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by
L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No 20,) THIRD FLOOR.) NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund, April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Denumbers following ($81,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

42, 55, 130, 158, 167, 169, 184, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 347, 356, 400, 408, 447, 488, 530, 534, 544, 560, 640, 653, 660, 694, 703, 704, 37, 761, 835, 848, 898, 902, 931, 935, 954, 958, 1024, 1066, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1404, 1411, 1518, 1516, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1790, 1840, 1851, 2013, 2072, 2102, 2106, 2113, 2142, 2166, 2185, 2204, 2247, 2250, 2288, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2468, 2611, 2625, 2629, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., 36 Exchange-place City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

SEAL. (Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

U.S. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 30th instant.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 31st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY,
No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the purpose of electing trustees, and transacting other business, will be held at the Company's Office, New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of September.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1 NEXT., FROM bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company of Michigan, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE 1ST September next, on the bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP constantly on hand, and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

CIRCULAR NOTES
IN SUMS OF £10 AND UPWARDS
UPON THE
Union Bank of London,
available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale at the current rate of Exchange, by
L. P. MORTON & CO.,
35 WALL STREET, N. Y.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000. SURPLUS...$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

SILVER MINING.
The books are now open at Room No. 25, No. 71 Broadway, for subscriptions to one of the best mining properties in Nevada, directly at Austin.

ALABAMA MONEY WANTED.
Highest prices paid at
MOSLE & SCHIFFER, No. 32 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000
OF
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter No. 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house, on Chambers-st. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1871; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1872.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS, No. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

PURSUANT TO A RECENT ACT OF THE Legislature, and in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Department, the current fiscal year of this company will be extended to and terminate on the 31st day of December next. To adjust the affairs of the company to the new period, a dividend of interest to November 1, 1865, of six per cent. on the scrip of the company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of that month. A further dividend of interest to February 1, 1866, of one and one-half per cent. on the scrip, will be paid on and after the last mentioned day; after which, dividends of interest will be payable on the 1st day of February in each year. Holders of scrip are requested to present it when receiving payment of interest to have the new day of payment noted thereon.

ISAAC B. WAIRED, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustee for the stockholders and creditors of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB H. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of March, 1865.

J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.
ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mh8—law6m

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company, No. 8 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five trustees to act for the ensuing year, together with three inspectors of election. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th September, inclusive.

J. C. SANDERS, Secretary.
DATED Aug. 29, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE INterest due Sept. 1, on the Bonds of Queens County, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office, in the village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.
HEMPSTEAD, Aug. 29, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Oil Company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 92 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. C. RATHBONE, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Sept. 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELIBERT H. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last. BALL, BLACK & CO

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COTTON FACTORY.—A GENTLEMAN HAVing a practical knowledge of cotton manufacturing in all its branches, and possessing an abundant capital, desires to rent or purchase the whole or part interest in a large cotton factory, and connect with it the commission business in this city. Call or address
ROBERT C. GWYER, No. 91 Water-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK of fashionable goods, in tip top condition; also lease of store; terms cash, or part cash and unquestionable security. Apply on the premises, for one week, No. 351 6th-av., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered as issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 25th inst., a share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.

The certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL CO.,
ROOM No. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable at the office of the company on and after Sept. 1. Transfer books closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo.

G. S. COMSTOCK,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, in this city, on FRIDAY, the last day of September, 1865, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said company as stockholders. S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank held this day, a Dividend of four per Cent. was declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st September, free from government tax. The books of transfer will be closed on and after the closing of business on SATURDAY, 26th inst., until the 1st day of September. P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—JOSEPH H. COLTON against EDWIN J. HURLBURT.—To the above-named defendants. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number sixty-five Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and six dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 27th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, besides the costs of this action.—DATED JULY 3, 1865.

EDWARD VAN NESS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—OTHNIEL B. PHELPS, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER; also, one of the late firm of STONE, MCKEE & CO.

Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before His Honor R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 3d day of October next, at twelve o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.

CROMWELL & MUNROE,
Dated July 19, 1865. Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
jy19-lawtoswW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—HARMAN PARKER, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER.

Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 3d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts. CROMWELL & MUNROE,
Dated July 19, 1865. Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
jy19-lawtoswW

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cases prosecuted on liberal terms. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 7 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIPYARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One tow-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned at this office until Saturday, Sept. 2, 1865, for furnishing Fresh Beef, in such quantities as may be required from day to day, at Hart's Island, David's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point, Sandy Hook, Fort Wood and New-York City, and such places in the vicinity as are not otherwise provided for, for four months, commencing on Sept. 10, 1865, and to incorporate Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, New-York Harbor, for the balance of the period above-mentioned, commencing on Oct. 6, 1865, and also Fort Richmond, commencing Oct. 18, 1865.

Bids can be made for one or more, or all of the posts, at the option of the bidder.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must state his present place of business.

Bidders themselves, or their authorized representatives, *must be present at the opening of the bids, or otherwise their bids will not be considered.*

The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

The Fresh Beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities and times as may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, with the names of two veritable sufficient sureties, in $50,000 each, for the whole or its proportion for any one or more posts; and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within two days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid; the sureties being ready to respond in person, at this office, immediately after being notified.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States. F. E. BERIER,
Capt. and Commis'y of Subs'e.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, are respectfully invited, until Sept. 15, 1865, for the purchase of 1,000 barrels or more of rectified commissary whisky of superior quality, now in store in Norfolk, Va. Packages newly gauged, in prime order, and of the very best quality. Terms cash on delivery. Proposals for any part of the above will be entertained. Samples of the above can be seen either at Commissary Storehouse on dock, in Norfolk; at Fort Monroe; No. 29 South-st., Baltimore, and at No. 4 State-st., New-York.

Proposals to be addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and A. C. S., Department of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 230 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Charles, registered 567 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 631 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lewis Cass, registered 492 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 362 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 304 tons.
Screw tug Bimini Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 118 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 821 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 362 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 508 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 159 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. R. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-whee steamboat D. A. January, registered 714 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M

Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iatan, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpin, registered 200 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W Huggins, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-whe

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,

No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

NO. 70 MADISON-AV.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)

will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The next term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Wilson & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 28 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 168 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 24 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough scientific education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 311 Oxford-st., Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—No. 252 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.

A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business. Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.

STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

ARMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 260 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTment, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 4. For particulars, address the Principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 15 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 85) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 124 West 24th-st.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young Ladies and misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladie No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.

A. CRITTENDEN, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

The Twenty-first Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home, by addressing Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. C. EATON.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to

Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL,

No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Reopening of the classes, MONDAY, Sept. 11.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

Flushing, L. I.

Boarding-school for boys.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,

Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A boarding-school for Boys,

16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.

Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address

Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS COMSTOCK

Will continue to receive a limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Class reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15.

Circulars forwarded on application.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S

French and English Boarding and Day School,

No. 32 E. 21st-st.,

will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S' book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

L'ESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, 170th-st., Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the school. English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars, No. 913 Broadway, drug-store; No. 42 Barclay-st., at C. A. ROBERTS'.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mr. Adee Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 969 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to

MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or

JARED REID, JR., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS RONTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 26th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE Young Ladies' Department of this Institution commences its forty-ninth year on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss STEVENS, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will commence its ninth semi-annual session Sept. 18.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars apply as above.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 903 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—A LOT OF SECOND-hand school furniture for sale. Apply at No. 490 Hudson-st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

YALE LAW-SCHOOL.—A COURSE OF LECtures by several eminent practitioners is arranged for the coming year. For circular, address Prof. HENRY DUTTON, Yale Law-School, New-Haven, Conn.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 2 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line

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BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,

Tri-Weekly,

FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,

VIA

LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,

2,000 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS

METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,

1,500 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE, will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.

ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent, Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 26

LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 2

PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50

Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50

Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE.....DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15

LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 30

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 2

CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 6

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 9

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30

First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....33

First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the currency equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH.

(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)

Sept. 16.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM,

(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45

Passage money to Havana.....50

Gold coin of the U. S. or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT,

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships ALHAMBRA.

GRANADA,

ANDALUSIA,

QUAKER CITY.

The first-class steamer

STARLIGHT,

PEDRICK, Commander,

is now receiving cargo at pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched on

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, promptly, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Bills of lading signed on board.

The elegant steamship QUAKER CITY or ALHAMBRA will follow Saturday, Sept. 2.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.

CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.

The new and elegant sidewheel steamship CUMBERLAND will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The MONEKA leaves on THURSDAY, Sept. 7.

ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents, Charleston.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C. DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Regular weekly United States Mail Line.

The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamer

COMMANDER,

TERRY, Master,

is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched as above on THURSDAY, 31st August, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMERS.—The splendid A No. 1 steamship FAIRBANKS, ALEX. HUNTER Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and other interior places. Agents at Wilmington, BRADLEY & WOEHLER. For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & COLLINS, No. 17 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. G. FURBUR, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, and the GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships

CONSTITUTION.....GREENMAN.

NEVADA.....CARPENTER.

IDAHO.....HOLMES.

AMERICA.....LINDT.

THE CONSTITUTION

will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.

ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship

PERRY, Capt. A. DELANOY, Commander,

will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P.M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 31.

For freight or passage, apply to

LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and fast A No. 1 steamship

MATANZAS,

W. LIESEGANG, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having splendid and comfortable accommodations for first-class passengers, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

The R. R. CUYLER follows on SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship

TRADE WIND,

Capt. DOANE,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The strictly A 1 steamship

CHARLES C. LEARY,

having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched for the above port in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA on the 20th of every month, at reduced prices for September.

First Class,	Second Class,	Third Class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWRIE,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon,

at the above low rates. For passage apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

NOTICE.

Shippers per steamer CATHARINE WHITING, for Galveston, are hereby notified that the said vessel has returned to this port in a disabled condition, and will in consequence not be able to proceed on her voyage; and also that the cargo is now being transferred to the steamer TRADE WIND, to which they, the shippers, are requested to transfer their insurance, sending their bills of lading to this office for the proper indorsement. SPOFFORD, TILES

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Algonquin Again.

MR. FORBES AND MR. GARDNER—NOTE FROM MR. ISHERWOOD.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been directed to a correspondence in your issue of the 26th inst., under the heading of "The Navy Department," published by Mr. FORBES, the contractor for the machinery of the *Algonquin*. I ask space enough to reply to the letter of Mr. GARDNER to Mr. FORBES.

Mr. FORBES obtained a contract from the Navy Department for the construction of the machinery of the *Algonquin* on the plans of Mr. DICKERSON, a patent lawyer of New-York, with whom he has intimate business relations, and who is the patentee of the kind of machinery used. Mr. FORBES, who is a merchant, transferred the contract to Mr. GARDNER, who is a manufacturer of steam engines. At the time of this transfer, and at intervals since, Mr. GARDNER informed me he took the contract from Mr. FORBES on the same conditions that Mr. FORBES took it from the Navy Department, and that Mr. FORBES had no pecuniary interest in it whatever. On the occasion of Mr. GARDNER's last visit to my office, the test of the *Algonquin's* machinery being about to commence, I asked him again if he was protected from the guarantees of his contract, in case the machinery failed. He replied he was not. I then advised him, as a prudent business man, to obtain from Mr. FORBES a written assumption of those responsibilities, and the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, who was present, as Mr. GARDNER states, concurred in the advice. If he already had such protection and informed me of it why should I advise him to procure it—to [procure what he already had? But at that time he was in fact totally unprotected, and he is under obligations to me for having, by means of this controversy, placed Mr. FORBES in such a position that he was compelled, in order to preserve his reputation, to publicly assume the responsibilities of the contract. It is manifestly Mr. GARDNER's interest to state now that he never accepted the guarantees of the contract, and that they always remained with Mr. FORBES, for an avowal to the contrary would have made him liable to a cost of about $100,000 in replacing the machinery should it fail.

I understand it to be the intention of the Navy Department, after the trials at the wharf are completed which the contract requires, and which alone will give the information necessary to satisfy its guarantees, to thoroughly test the machinery of the *Algonquin* and *Winooska* by a lengthened trial in the Hudson River.

B. F. ISHERWOOD.

The Algonquin Controversy.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with no little interest the discussion which for some time past has been in progress, through the medium of your journal, relating to the test trial of the steamers *Algonquin* and *Winooski*, and in which Mr. P. S. FORBES, Mr. DICKERSON, and latterly Mr. ISHERWOOD and Secretary WELLES, have taken such prominent parts. To an entirely unbiased mind—one having no personal interest on either side of the contest, save a desire to see the merits of the respective vessels fairly and honorably tried and proved—the conduct of the Navy Department, as represented by Mr. ISHERWOOD and Secretary WELLES, is such as to inspire a feeling of intense disgust, and a premonition that Mr. FORBES is entirely innocent of the charges advanced by Chief-Engineer ISHERWOOD, and, unless strenuous measures are employed, will ultimately be forced to abandon all hope of a successful competition with the *Winooski*.

The discussion thus far on the part of the government assumes very much the position of the small dog in the manger—a feeling that if they *cannot win*, Mr. FORBES *shall* not; and to my mind it is perfectly evident—as it also is to thousands of others who are silently watching the card-playing of this interesting little game—ISHERWOOD, having taken the stand he has done, will lose reputation, character, everything and all, rather than retract in any form whatever, or allow any material change to be made in the programme.

Has our government become so basely tyrannical that such burning and flagrant abuses of its power shall be permitted and allowed, while the people meekly look on with imbecile visage, and swallow what they make no attempt to prevent?

Place the boot on the other foot, and see how long their own policy would be endured and tolerated! Let Mr. FORBES set a gang of men to work mutilating the engines of the *Winooski*, and see whether he can remove her wheels, substituting others of his own fancy, and I imagine he will find his assumption of rights curtailed at very short notice!

And is the government, then, to be allowed, with impunity, to do as it pleases, or, on the contrary, is private individual right to be respected?

However, let the game go on, and let Mr. ISHERWOOD feel that the admiring (?) eyes of the people are gazing with delighted (?) wonder and approval (?) on his infamous attempts!!

Yours truly, VERITAS.

The Algonquin's Trial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the question between Mr. FORBES and the Navy Department I have no interest. I observe, however, in Mr. ISHERWOOD's letter of Aug. 25, the statement that a vessel under way does not act as a fly-wheel to the engine. This is an error. To show that it is an error, suppose the wheels and piston and all intermediate connections to possess the requisite *strength*, simply, without *momentum*. Then, if expansion were pushed to an extreme, so that friction and the residual tension in the condenser balanced the steam tension in the cylinder, the wheels would stop, if the engine was working at a wharf and in still water. But if the boat was under way, the engine's motion would continue, being retarded, it is true, but still having the same fraction of the maximum motion as the actual motion of the vessel should be of the *relative* rotary motion of the wheels; or, what is the same thing, their whole rotary motion, the vessel being supposed at rest. In other words, the same engine which at the wharf would alternately change from its maximum motion to absolute stopping, would on a vessel under way never vary more than by about say one-third its maximum motion. It should be observed that, in this last case, the wheels, except for an instant in each half revolution, are just as really *moving back in the water*, although not as much, as if the wheels, piston, &c., had all their momentum, and the engine were working at the wharf. Mr. ISHERWOOD, no doubt, must be wrong also in saying "the horizontal speed in the water of every paddle of the *Algonquin* is greater than the speed of the vessel."

Mr. Editor, I have had much to do with contracts, although never for a construction of this kind. Mr. ISHERWOOD has produced the "conditions of the contract." It is clear to my mind that the vessel's *wheels* may, in certain particulars, as properly be considered "among the parts thereby affected," as the cranks, or anything else. What I mean is, that a cylinder for short cutting-off may, for aught that appears, require peculiar arrangements for the very best development of power. I know nothing about the fact as to that, in the present instance. And again, while the Secretary of the Navy is to direct what "persons" are to conduct the trial, yet it must be a trial of power developed in "its performance." That means, of course, ordinary performance—that performance for which the vessel is constructed, which is *navigation*. Now, navigation cannot be effected by a vessel lashed to a wharf.

Speaking as a citizen, my feelings would be—and, doubtless, the feeling of the public which bears the expense of all these vessels—that, even if Mr. FORBES' contract did not entitle him to a trial in *ordinary performance*, yet if there is any prospect that the *Algonquin*, with just the engine and wheels he put on her, will *out-perform* the other vessels of her class, our marine should have the benefit.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Spiritualism.

THURSDAY, Aug. 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have perused an article, apparently editorial, (or from some penny-a-liner who writes for your paper,) in yours of the 27th, entitled "Spiritualism and Jugglery." I could not have believed that at this late day any editor would write or allow to be inserted an article on an important subject so stamped with ignorance and stupidity as to the actual facts it pretends to discuss. Why, gentlemen, the most ignorant spiritualist would laugh with ridicule at such imbecile trash. Now, gentlemen, I will give you an opportunity to attain to some intelligent light on the question of spiritualism. If you will depute the most intelligent of your editorial corps, or the brightest witted of your aids, to visit me, I will explain every fact and point connected with spiritual communications, and will place the person so fully in the routine of actualities, that he shall receive communications from his deceased friends, and that his understanding shall be so satisfied of the facts that he shall give in his adhesion thereto.

I cannot waste time in discussing and expounding the stultified absurdities which have been assumed as facts in your newspaper article, but will simply assert that as truth is of God, and forms part of the great law of the universe, its effect must be good and godlike. Such will prove to be the fact when the beclouded minds of those who, ostrich-like, having pushed their heads into the sand to shut out the light, shall be awakened to the beams of mental light. Yours respectfully,

WM. R. PRINCE.

More About the Spirits.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on Spiritualism and Jugglery reminded me of an incident which came under my observation a few years ago, and thinking it might be interesting to your readers, I will relate it.

A gentleman acquaintance came into my office one day and said that he attended a spiritual circle the night before, and that he had witnessed the most wonderful physical manifestations; that the table was turned over, even with him on it, and that he attempted to hold it down, but he could not do it. I quietly replied to him: "How do you know that the table moved, or if it did, that some one present did not move it?" "Why, cannot I believe my senses?" he exclaimed, almost indignantly. "Not always, under all conditions and circumstances," I replied, "for I have seen a mesmerizer perform even more wonderful feats in a public hall. I have seen three men taken out of an audience, and who, without being put fully into a mesmeric sleep, were so far under the control of the lecturer's will that he was able to will them to try to hold a table down, and to strain every nerve to prevent its moving; and they afterward declared, upon their honor, that it seemed to them that they were trying their best to hold it down, and yet he willed them to turn it over, which they did, and all three came down upon the floor beneath it, striving all the time, as they supposed, to prevent its turning. Now, upon the supposition that those were spiritual manifestations which you witnessed last evening, and I have no desire to controvert this question; if a spirit in the body, when we voluntarily consent, or remain passive, can flow into us and control our will and bodily acts thus, who can say that spirits out of the body or in the body, but not present in the circle, may not have equal or even greater power over our will when we voluntarily place ourselves under favorable conditions by joining a circle, and thereby coming into harmony? And what does this harmony mean, without which it is difficult to get such manifestations? Now, my dear sir, when we know that all such physical manifestations can be explained, in accordance with the well-known facts of mesmerism, without any supposed violation of physical laws, is it the part of wisdom to reject such an explanation, and accept one which does violence to well-known physical laws? If you visit the circle this evening, as you say you intend to do, go bearing in mind this fact, that matter—a table, if you please—does not move unless it is moved by some physical agency, and it will not move this evening, unless it is moved by those present, or by some machinery." I also detailed to him some other facts bearing on this point, which had come to my knowledge. He returned in a day or two, and made the following statement: "I attended the circle, and when we came around the table every individual present, with the exception of myself, took a firm hold of the table beneath. I said to them: 'take your hands off and put them on the top of the table.' They all declared their hands were on top of the table, and I could not convince them that their hands were not on the top of the table; and I myself had seen them on the top of the table the night before. I took their hands and put them on the top of the table, and they called on the spirits in vain to move it. The result was, they could get no manifestations while I was present, but I have since been informed that they succeeded well after I left." He of course was an acorn in the camp. His will could not be controlled, and therefore his presence destroyed the "harmony," and prevented manifestations; or at least such were the conclusions of your correspondent.

E.

Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you not prevail upon the two gentlemen named above to cease firing upon each other? Their fight only delights the enemies of the Union party. As a member of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania in 1856, I had the pleasure of meeting THURLOW WEED in consultation, and during the campaign introduced HORACE GREELEY to a large gathering of Republicans. I believe they are both still of that faith. Why should they fight, and make our common enemy to rejoice?

A REPUBLICAN FROM THE START.

AUG. 26, 1865.

Gen. Wadsworth and A. D. Barber.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1865.

Mr. GREELEY's charge that, as a friend of Mr. WEED, I supported "SEYMOUR for Governor," in 1862, instead of Gen. WADSWORTH, would have been more promptly repelled if I had been in the city; but I only returned this morning.

I attended the Republican State Convention of 1862, and supported Gen. DIX as our candidate for Governor, but when Gen. WADSWORTH received the nomination I "wheeled into line," and from that day until the ballot boxes closed, gave a cordial, zealous and hearty support to the whole Union State ticket. I paid my assessment of $300 to the State Committee, and expended at least $300 more in Oneida County, where every vote that I could control or influence, was cast for Gen. WADSWORTH. I devoted my whole time for two weeks preceding the election to the canvass, and stood all day at the polls in my old district. Gen. WADSWORTH did not lose a Republican or Union vote in my town.

The following letter, just received from a prominent and influential Republican, confirms my own statement:

ROME, Aug. 25.

DEAR BARBER: I see that Mr. GREELEY charges you with assisting to defeat Gen. WADSWORTH. This is the reverse of the truth, so far as I know, and I think no one in Oneida County knows better than myself, how you acted. You rquested SALMON TUTTLE, of Verona, who was on the County Committee, to exert himself to get all the votes he could out to strengthen the State ticket, and told him that you would pay his bill. I know that ROBERTS, SMITH and others made bets (on your opinion) that WADSWORTH would be elected. You will judge of our surprise to see you charged with opposing WADSWORTH.

Truly yours, T. C. HALLEY.

I remember several conversations with Mr. WEED during the canvass. He was unequivocally in favor of Gen. WADSWORTH, and charged me to see that our local split was not permitted to lessen our majority on the State ticket, as it did not.

Very respectfully, A. D. BARBER.

The Railway Massacres.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The murder that was committed this morning, on the Long Island Railroad, was premeditated. It can be proven by five hundred witnesses of the highest respectability, being those who, for business or pleasure, travel over the road daily and weekly. I hold that the President and Board of Directors are guilty of murder for the following reasons: Their trains never leave Hunter's Point on time, that is to say, they are from ten to forty minutes behind the time designated on their time-table. They then endeavor to reach Jamaica in time, and came very near doing so this A. M., but failed, and in the attempt killed outright six or seven human beings. This is no new thing. It is of common occurrence, and it has only been sheer good luck that it was not done before. Passengers have remonstrated with OLIVER CHARLICK, the President, only to be insulted and abused by him, and he backed up by his Board of Directors. This very murder that has been committed (it is not accident) has been anticipated, and has been the subject of conversation among the passengers on more than one occasion. How could it be otherwise, when the road is a single track, and every train running off of the time designated in the time-tables? Now who is to blame? It is a fact further, that scarcely a Saturday afternoon 3½ train has a sufficient number of cars to seat passengers, and if they remonstrate, are politely told they can walk. I last Fall addressed a note to the New-York *Herald*, setting forth the condition of the locomotive Long Island, which was then running the Saturday afternoon passenger train, to the effect that that locomotive had in her near side hind driving-wheel sixteen cast-iron spokes, *thirteen* of which were cracked and broken, and when I mentioned it to the engineer, he said he guessed there was no danger until it got to be frosty weather. That locomotive was run until after frost set in, and the engineer guessed right, for fortunately no accident did occur with it. Guesswork does very well sometimes, but it strikes me that guesswork is not the thing on a railroad, as has been proven this morning; as most likely they guessed they could reach Jamaica in time for the express train. The *Herald* did not say one word about my note—why, I cannot say.

Now, Sir, I as one, and a thousand others, look to the Coroner and his jury for their verdicts. If they will but send for those who travel over the Long Island Railroad, they can get all the evidence they want of the most culpable neglect and willful inattention to the safety of the passengers traveling over the road.

I herewith send you my address, which you can give to any one authorised to demand it, or you can place it to this communication.

A. CITIZEN.

Responsibility of Railroad Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present would seem to be a favorable opportunity for proposing a plan whereby railroad corporations might be brought to a sense of their duties to the traveling public.

Let a law be enacted requiring every road upon which an accident may happen, to deposit with a proper court within the township where such accident may have taken place, the sum of $5,000 for each person injured, and $10,000 for each person killed, such fund to remain for five years to abide any claim that might arise under actions brought, or to be brought, by persons directly or indirectly injured by such accident.

A similar law, necessarily modified, might with equal advantage be applied to steamboat companies.

TRAVELER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.

The Andersonville Jailor.

NEW-JERSEY, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your cotemporaries is defending Capt. WIRZ, the Andersonville jailor, from the stand-point of a Union soldier. Let us investigate the antecedents of this zealous champion, and determine what amount of credibility he is entitled to.

His name is MARTIN S. HARRIS. He was at one time a sergeant in Company C, Fifth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery, but was reduced to the ranks for drunkenness. In fact, drunkenness is his besetting sin. He has a fair education, and being an excellent clerk when sober, was frequently detailed in that capacity in various branches of the service; but "commissary" invariably proved too much for him, and he would return to his company a sadder but not a sober man.

He was never in a fight, had no experience in the field, and never saw an armed rebel until his capture. It was not in the "imminent deadly breach" that HARRIS was captured, nor as a sick and weary straggler, unable to keep pace with the marching column. His capture has, however, a ludicrous feature which more than compensates for its lack of glory. It happened thus:

In the early days of July, 1864, when the rebels appeared in force in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, Gen. WEBER's command evacuated that post and concentrated on Maryland Heights. The evacuation was deliberately accomplished, and it was supposed that every man had crossed. But MARTIN S. HARRIS and another whisky-jug remained behind, whether with the intention of "fighting it out on that line" or of deserting to the enemy, may be a matter of opinion. It is, however, a matter of fact, that when the rebs entered the place, immediately after the evacuation, they found MARTIN S. HARRIS, drunk as a lord, the only Union soldier on the Virginia side of the Potomac. MARTIN was full and the other jug was empty. MARTIN "surrendered," but his faithful companion was smashed on the stones.

In this manner the man who now rushes into print to slander and revile our tried and true soldiers, and to defend the atrocities of Andersonville, made the acquaintance of Capt. WIRZ. HARRIS was detailed as a clerk to the prison authorities, and acted in that capacity until his services became unnecessary. Between rations, whisky and treason on the one side, and exposure, starvation and patriotism on the other, HARRIS was not long in deciding. He is now earning a precarious livelihood by apologizing for treason and traitors in the columns of the *News*.

This review of the character and military career of "M. S. H." can be fully substantiated. Its publication will oblige others besides

HEAVY.

Another Parallel—Jeff. Davis—Mr. Pentheus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 17th inst., in an article headed "A Coincidence," you mention a circumstance which happened near two centuries ago, concerning the attempted escape of Sir EDMUND ANDROS disguised in woman's apparel, shewing, as you observe, that "there is nothing new under the sun."

In EURIPIDES' tragedy of "The Bacchæ," written some two thousand four hundred years ago, you will find the following passage, which will further illustrate the remarks that "there is nothing new," &c., and that "history repeats itself."

Bacchus, speaking of Pentheus, says:

"As a mark
He stands, ye females, to our shafts exposed.
Now, Bacchus, comes thy part; nor distant thou;
Avenge us on him, of his senses first
Deprive him, with light madness strike his soul:
. . . . . .
This female dress: strike him with madness then,
That he may put it on. I owe him this,
To show him in this womanish attire
A jest to Thebes, for all those threats which late
He fiercely utter'd."

You will further find there recorded how Mr. Pentheus, on being informed that the "contracting folds" prevented his robes from flowing "seemly to his feet," remarked:

"At my right foot they seem so; but at this
They fall in decent order to my ankles."

The fact that the stern statesman was detected by his robes not flowing "seemly to his feet" renders this "coincidence" more striking. The disguise of this ancient personage caused his destruction.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1865.

Suits Against the City.

NOTE IN EXPLANATION FROM HON. T. C. FIELDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has appeared in your columns two or three notices in relation to some judgments I obtained against the city for work done on the roads of this city in the Summer and Fall of 1863. The facts are simply as follows:

When the laborers who performed the work in 1863 were discharged, the appropriation being at that time exhausted, they were not paid, and a large number of them came to me to collect their claims from the city. Suits were commenced in the Spring and Summer of 1864, as each claimant applied to me, and in each case the Corporation put in an answer, which, beside the general denial, set up a distinct defence that under the 38th section of the Charter of 1857, the appropriation being exhausted the city was not liable. To this defence I demurred. The demurrer was argued at Special Term of the Supreme Court, and decided against the city. An appeal was taken by the Corporation Counsel to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and after due deliberation, the decision of the Special Term was unanimously confirmed. An appeal was then taken to the Court of Appeals, but as the men were poor, and much in need of their money, although I had no doubt of success in the Court of Appeals, I compromised with the Comptroller, agreeing to deduct one-third of the costs in each case. Upon this basis a settlement was effected, and the Comptroller referred the cases to a competent person to take proof as to the amount of the labor done in each case, and out of 138 cases, 84 were proved; the others were suspended for further examination. I desire to say that no default was taken in any case, and each suit was thoroughly scrutinized by the Comptroller. The warrants in payment of these judgments were sent in their regular course to the Mayor, and he, after again carefully examining each case, has signed the most of them. It is alleged that the costs are large. Each case is distinct, and rests upon its own merits, and as neither a Justice's Court or the Marine Court has jurisdiction in a suit against the city, (except for a violation of the Corporation ordinances,) it was necessary to sue in a court of record, and the usual costs followed, as a matter of course. In relation to the suits yet pending, I have addressed the Mayor the following letter, which also shows the offer I made in relation to those now before him.

THOS. C. FIELDS.

LETTER TO MAYOR GUNTHER.

Hon. C. G. Gunther, Mayor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: You will remember that when I called on you on the morning of the 18th you informed me that you did not feel willing to sign the warrants in favor of certain judgments, recently entered against the city for claims prosecuted by me as attorney and in favor of certain laborers employed by the corporation of the City of New-York during the Summer and Fall of 1863. You assigned as your reason that certain legal gentlemen, representing the Citizens' Association and the editors of certain weekly newspapers, claiming to be moved by a desire to promote the interests of the city, had protested to you against the signing of these warrants, alleging that the claims for which judgment had been entered were fraudulent, and that the persons alleged to have performed work never existed, or if they ever existed, never performed the work for which they or their assignees claim. You mentioned particularly the name of Ex-Judge WHITING among the legal gentleman and Mr. HERRICK, the editor of the *Atlas*, among the editors. I then verbally proposed to you to prove in each case the question of fact as to the performance of said labor, the question of law having been already decided by the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court at General Term. I further proposed that the question of fact as to the performance of the labor in each case be referred to any person in this city of good standing and well known to the whole community, such as PHILO T. RUGGLES, Ex-Judges BOSWORTH, MITCHELL or HOFFMAN, whom Mr. WHITING or any one representing the Citizens' Association, or the editors who have interested themselves in the matter might name. The only exception to the above which I made was that the matter should not be referred to the twelfth juryman who refused to convict HERRICK of being bribed for one hundred dollars, while a member of the Board of Aldermen of this city, when the other eleven jurymen and the whole community knew that HERRICK was guilty, and ought to have been convicted and sent to Sing Sing. I also required that the parties defending the suits shall give security for the payment of all costs, and not saddle the additional costs upon the city. I, on the other hand, was to give security for the payment of all additional costs in cases in which I failed to establish the claim. You very properly referred the matter to Mr. AULD, your chief clerk, who has very attentively taken the testimony in the matter, and reported to you favorably upon most of the cases; the others will be proven before him as fast as the claimants can be notified. I desire here to say that I do not wish you to sign any warrants where there is any failure of proof. In the cases now pending for which judgment has not been entered, I make through you the same proposition to Judge WHITING, HERRICK or the Citizens' Association as to reference.

Let Judge WHITING come up with his security for costs, and although I may not be able to show him why he loaned PLINNY WHITE a large sum of money, or where the Flinny White diamonds are, or to account for his resigning the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of this district, yet I doubt not I shall be able to convince even Mr. WHITING that these are valid claims, and ought to be paid.

Very respectfully, THOS. C. FIELDS.

An August Sunday in New-York.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, as one of the body politic, to enter my protest against the almost universal custom of closing Protestant churches in this city during the month of August. I yesterday went to eight different churches to attend divine service, all of which I found closed, excepting one, and this I was obliged to leave because it was so crowded. I observed, however, that the only Catholic church I passed in the course of my search for spiritual manna, was open as usual.

During my search, I saw many others bent on the same object as myself, wandering from one sanctuary to another, only to be repulsed from each by its closed gates and barred doors. I consider this a great shame. Granting that it is requisite and necessary for ministers of the Gospel, as others, to seek a respite and repose from their labors during the warmer weather, there yet could easily, and at all hazards and cost should be, a sufficient number of churches kept open to accommodate all who wish, or could or would be induced to enter them.

No doubt, the greater part of the congregations of our fashionable churches are out of town at this season: but there are souls to save beside, and even of this class I believe a greater proportion is here to-day than would be generally supposed, and leaving out all that foolish set of upstarts, whose position is so exceedingly precarious that they would by no means run the risk of compromising it, by appearing at church in New-York in August, there are still, I venture to affirm, a large number of families kept at home, perhaps, or sent home by sickness, or tired of the discomforts and frivolities of the watering-places, or here, from many other causes, who would be glad of the privilege of attending service in their customary or congenial places of worship.

Of the middle and lower classes it is hardly necessary to speak in this respect. We all know that but few of them are out of town, and that the mass of them are here; and they need spiritual care "*in season and out of season*," to-day and next month and always; and they should have it, if those who have assumed the responsibility of this care are faithful to their trust.

OBSERVER.

Protection Against Robbery and Violence.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Those of your readers who have resided in Valparaiso or Santiago de Chile, are familiar with the excellence of the measures taken to insure safety from robbery and violence during the night; and it is my opinion the same system might be introduced here with a success, if the thing be properly taken in hand, that would speedily break up the gangs of professional villains who abound just now more than ever.

Each block of houses, as bounded by four streets, is termed a "manzana," and such manzana, or a number of them combined, is watched over by so many foot policemen, aided by a certain number of mounted guards, the former being termed "serenos," and the latter "vigilantes;" the foot policemen are provided with a short sword, a poniard, and possibly have a revolver, the vigilantes being similarly armed, with the addition of a "lariete," or lasso, as popularly termed, one end of which is secured to the pommel of the saddle, and the other has a hook or running noose in it. Both sereno and vigilante move constantly over their beat, without giving warning of their approach by noise. The alarm is sounded by a whistle, that all are provided with, and the notes of which are varied so as to communicate intelligence from one to the other.

We will suppose, for instance, that "Sereno" No. 16 observes a suspicious character on his beat and beyond his reach; he at once sounds a certain signal on his whistle, which is heard by the "vigilante" at either end of the street, and any one coming up is immediately interrogated and must satisfy the guard as to who and what he is, or else he is taken before the "hefe" or chief. The rule is rigorously exacted that all out after a certain hour in the streets must, if required, account for themselves, no matter whom they may be. Again, if a sereno observe a number of persons passing together, he signals along the line that such a number (3, 4 or 5, as the case may be) are going in such a direction.

The result of this system is that disturbances and robberies at night are unknown in Chili, a country where every man is his own banker and treasurer-keeper: could not some modification of the system be introduced in New-York with advantage?

I am, sir, yours, W. D. R.

MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1865.

SPORTING.

Great Athletic Feat.

Yesterday afternoon one of the most novel and interesting performances in the way of athletic and herculean tasks took place at the Capitoline Ball Grounds, Brooklyn. A recently arrived athlete undertook to perform the following feats in the space of half an hour, which he accomplished without fatigue. Mr. HILL, the noted athlete of this city, was appointed referee. The performance comprised the following feats:

	Min.	Sec.
Walk half mile	4	31
Trundle wheel half mile	3	30
Walk backwards half mile	7	00
Run half mile	3	30
Pick twenty stones one yard apart	3	00
Hop fifty yards	0	15
Leap ten hurdles	1	30
Pick up fifteen eggs one yard apart	2	15
Throw forty half-hundred weights over his head	4	21
Total	29	52

Mr. SHEFFIELD thus accomplished his performance, having eight seconds to spare. The fetching of the stones and eggs were singly, one yard apart, and were brought to the starting place in a straight line.

Police Auction Sale.

The regular half-yearly sale of the property in the charge of the Metropolitan Police Property Clerk—that is, the property lost or stolen, and recovered by the police and not reclaimed by the owners—was made yesterday at Police Headquarters.

The catalogue embraced two hundred and thirty-nine lots. The articles were of many kinds, and some of them were curious. The first lot sold was a vender's wagon, and the second an express wagon. Then came several barrels of molasses, one tub of lard, and "one lot codfish." A keg of lager bier, (quality not guaranteed,) three hundred tin horns, some whisky, and tea and sugar, besides wolf and buffalo robes, and some books, were among the articles classed under the title "miscellaneous."

There were also men's garments, dry goods of various descriptions, several watches and considerable jewelry, women's clothing, boots and shoes, and lots of hardware, guns and pistols. The firearms included muskets, revolvers, four-barreled pistols, Derringer pistols, and only one single-barreled pistol.

The burglars tools offered were small in quantity, and, it is to be supposed, formed but a portion of those captured during the past half year.

The sale was well attended, and fair prices were realized for most of the lots offered.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Robinson and A. D. C. Theo. P. COOK, U. S. Army; Dr. Hutchinson, U. S. Navy; Surgeon C. A. Cowgill, U. S. Volunteers; Hon. Francis W. Rice, U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, and Hon. E. M. Madden, Middletown, are at the Astor House.

Hons. Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck; John C. Harris, Chicago; R. P. Spaulding, Ohio; P. M. Hitchcock, Omaha Territory; Gen. L. Donaldson, and D. L. Huntingdon, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. G. L. Carny, Oregon; Hon. J. F. Bookstaver, Sangerties, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. W. Hall and family, Covington, Ky., and Henry Etting, U. S. Navy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Don Carlos Buell is at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.—The Democratic National and Regular Conventions met yesterday in joint convention in the several Assembly Districts of Kings County and selected the following delegates to the State Convention at Albany:

First District—John Paulding.
Second District—Samuel Garrison, delegate; James Corboy, alternate.
Third District—Adjourned till this morning.
Fourth District—Calvin E. Pratt, delegate; Wm. Bryan, alternate.
Fifth District—James H. Cornwell, delegate; Thos. McGuire, alternate.
Sixth District—Robert W. Allen, delegate; Harris Comstock, alternate.
Seventh District—Luke O'Reilly, delegate.

The conventions called by the Democratic Citizens' Committee are to meet on Thursday to elect delegates.

Williamsburgh.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING OF TWO FRENCH SEAMEN.—Coroner BARRETT last night held an inquest in the case of the seaman who was found drowned at the foot of North Eleventh-street, E. D., on the night previous. It appears that deceased was visiting various places in the district on Sunday last, in company with several of his shipmates, belonging to the French ship *Talisman*, lying near the Williamsburgh Gas Company's works. About 10 P. M. they reached the ship and the deceased on attempting to climb up the ladder hanging from her side, missed his footing and fell into the dock. One of his companions immediately jumped in after him, but, sad to relate, both were drowned. It is reported that the men had been drinking freely during the afternoon. The French Consul will take charge of their effects. The *Talisman* arrived here a few weeks since from Liverpool, and the first day of her arrival one of the crew died suddenly, but an inquest showed that he had died from natural causes. The names of the deceased are PIETTE JEAN MARIE NOYE, aged 40 years, and TOSSE ANNE MARIE NOYE, aged 24.

NEW-JERSEY.

A CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.—A commodious and elegant structure, to be known as the Catholic Institute, is in course of erection in South Sixth-street, between Erie and Grove streets, Jersey City. The edifice is being built by the Church of the Immaculate, under the auspices of Rev. Father SENEZ, and will contain a public meeting-room, school-room, lecture-room, library and gymnasium. It is 80 feet front and 100 feet deep, four stories and basement. The front will be of brown stone, richly ornamented, and the side and rear walls of brick. The first story, intended as a public hall for meetings, concerts, fairs, &c., will be 18 feet high, and the other stories each 12 feet high; the second and third stories are designed for school-rooms, and the fourth story for a lecture-room, library and gymnasium. The basement room, running the full length, will be devoted to the use of the pupils for a play-ground and purposes of recreation. The ceilings of each of the stories will be supported by iron columns, with neat Corinthian capitals, and the entire building will be constructed in the most substantial manner, and in a style which will make it an ornament to the city. The cost of the building when completed, including the ground, furniture, &c., will be about $60,000. It is expected to be finished about the 1st of January next.

MARCUS L. WARD CENTRAL CLUB OF JERSEY CITY.—A large number of the Union electors met at Franklin Hall last evening, and organized a Marcus L. Ward Central Club of Jersey City, for the Fall campaign. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers: President—Alderman JOHN W. PANGBORN; Vice-Presidents—First Ward, Jas. R. Thompson; Second Ward, Col. Fred. Cooper; Third Ward, A. S. Hatch; Fourth Ward, M. H. Curtis; Fifth Ward, Chas. O. Potter; Sixth Ward, Isaac Houston. Secretary—Capt. Chas. Hopkins. Treasurer—H. D. Holt. Executive Committee—First Ward, D. S. Gregory, Jr.; Second Ward, Jas. Warner; Third Ward, Stephen Quaife; Fourth Ward, Chas. A. L. Shaw; Fifth Ward, George Bramhall; Sixth Ward, Jacob Ringle.

SUICIDE OF A RETURNED SOLDIER.—Early last evening PATRICK BOOTH, a returned soldier, who was suffering from intemperance and smartin; under the ingratitude of a person who had defrauded him, shot himself in the head with a revolver, at No. 210 East Seventeenth-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died.

[Advertisement.]

JEALOUSY: ITS CAUSES AND CURE.—Signs of Character, and how to read them. Gen. GRANT. Hon. J. M. ASHLEY. Portraits and Characters. PRITCHARD, the murderer. Causes of Crime. Cosmogony, a World Within a World—its Gateway. In September No. *Phrenological Journal*. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement]
OLD EYES MADE NEW.
Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
A General Southern Land Company wants a secretary with some capital and first-rate business qualifications. Address LAND COMPANY, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 29—*In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool*—Jas. Downey, Mr. Heade, Mr. Stockbridge, Mr. Telford, C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Conran, wife and 3 children, Mr. Melatty, A. Catteneo, Dr. Hutchison, Dr. J. W. Hibbin, T. P. Davies, Dr. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Somenford, C. Amand, C. Nazzary, J. Milano, J. Pianigiana, G. Barberis, J. Boyle, C. Squarzi, M. Lonnestein, J. Jones, J. Spreadburg and wife, W. Williams, J. P. Murtar, W. R. Jones, W. Stubbs, Miss Levy, Master Grenfield, Mrs. Graham and child, Miss Norcott, J. Lambert, Rev. R. Dumphy, Mrs. J. H. Skinner and 2 children, Mrs. T. B. Skinner, O. Leary, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Ida Skinner and 3 children, W. J. Kennedy, N. Robinson, Mrs. Mortimer, L. Phillips, J. Hadegor, wife and 2 children, Capt. Lovett, wife and 2 children, Miss Brown, J. Gegan, Mr. and Mrs. Van Norden, Peter Halpin, P. Wolf, and 128 in the steerage.

In steamship Albambra, from Charleston—Mrs. and Miss Tragee, Mrs. M. E. McAlpine, T. H. Workman, L. E. Curtis, J. Pringle, A. Mumore, W. H. Dayton, Capt. Jervie, Miss Kraener, Mrs. Pringle, Mrs. J. H. Sturdevant, Miss Chapman and brother, J. T. Solomons, J. L. O'Brien, J. H. Coon, Wm. Harrol, J. D. Harbers, Mrs. J. Cade and 3 children, Miss Alice Cade, D. H. Silcox, H. Harris, D. O. Clarke, W. T. Burge, H. C. Wilcox, J. H. Sturdevant, A. Tragen, C. Sinklen, Mrs. F. J. Witts, Mrs. A. J. Dodge, J. L. Moses, F. Hanenschild, E. J. W. Podgett, C. M. Inness, Warren Tyler, Mr. Kaufmann, Master H. Wilkinsan, Miss M. Simons, Mrs. J. W. Wilkinson, Miss E. Wilkinson, Miss L. Wilkinson, Capt. Wm. Godfrey, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Twilight, from Wilmington, N. C.—G. N. Wood, C. Littlejohn, B. G. Worth and daughter, H. H. Munson, S. Lane, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hulborce and son, H. H. Webb, R. McIntire, J. B. Hawley, H. A. Stedman, H. E. Rice, B. F. Hawley, B. F. Renaldi, F. Deuke, Capt. Wetsher, D. W. Hardee, W. E. Flanner, J. D. Stanley, Aug. Kehr, Jas. Fulton, R. H. Johnston, Mrs. Robinson, J. Lyon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 25 |